Royal West End the brand that made Reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other man's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII. NO. 20 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
24th Jan. 1920	Kashgar *..	8240	
31st ,,	Malda ...	8054	
7th Feb.	Morvada ..	9103	
14th ,,	Neuralia ...	9082	
21st ,,	Somali †..	6712	
28th ,,	Karmala ...	8923	

*The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles. E

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers	Tons	
22nd Jan.	Karmala..	8923	To Colombo and Calcutta

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
22nd Jan.	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
23rd ,,	Barala	Broach via Karachi, Noon.
26th ,,	Chakla	Karachi Via Ports 10 A.M.
29th ,,	Karapara	E. & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tensho Maru	I Nozoya	3185	19th Jan.	24th Jan.
Hwah Wo	G. Usui	4240	18th Jan.	27th Jan.
Gensan Maru	...	3 79	23rd Jan.	29th Jan.
Saikai Maru	...	3 [illegible]	25th Jan.	3 st Jan.
Wakamatsu Maru	K. Shimizu	2721	2 th Jan.	8th Feb
Shinryu Maru	S. Mori	2176	30th Jan	11th Feb
† Yeboshi Maru	M. Kiamura	3957	3 Feb.	15th Feb
Nagano Maru	S. Oya	3819	8 th Feb	18 Mar

†The steamer sailed from New York for Calcutta via Karachi & Bombay.

For Freight appl to

E. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULA SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Ganges Maru	T Inouye	6th Jan.	8 th Jan	Japan
Gesan Maru	...	25th Jan	29th Jan.	Japan
Bushu Maru.	S. Uchki	6th Feb.	13th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru.	[illegible]jits	5th Feb.	12th Feb.	Japan
HaoSingMaru	K. Mori	1st Feb.	6th Feb.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Khan Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Henry Procter, Kt
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Billimoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

E. P. SPRINGTELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

U. AIKAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 897.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpar
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1894.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	21,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,700	0	0
Reserve Funds	10,20,000	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad	Multan City
Calcutta	(Sindh)	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundhur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialk
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Wazirabad City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Re. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Karenke
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitch
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Taman
Soerabaya	Swatow	Takow
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid exceed 6.....	35,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertainability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LIFE ASSURANCE

Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?

MAXIMUM ASSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000

Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)

According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Estd. 1897.

Head Office:
309, Bowbazar Street,
CALCUTTA.

Chief Agents:
B. SEN & Co.
7, Chowringhee
CALCUTTA.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, — at ,, 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- ,,
Tameshanta Hats, — at Rs 10 & Rs. 12/8 each.

AHMED E ESAALI,

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—

G. S. RANADE & CO.

GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

1207 Hornby Road, Fort,

Telephone No. 1800.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST—One SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1150 of the New Great Eastern Spg. & Wf. Co., Ltd. Standing on my name. Finder rewarded Rupees Five. HIRACHAND PARSHOTTAM SONI, c/o. Shantilal J. Mehta, 2nd floor, Rahboor Surajmal's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay. 8027

LOST—DIAMOND RING in the tram car between Junctions Dhobi Talao and Bori Bunder. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to Box No 934, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 8017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Two experienced and competent MANAGING CLERKS. Good pay. Apply CAPTAIN and VAIDYA. 7925

WANTED by a well established firm of Solicitors, two SOLICITORS as ASSISTANTS. Good pay and prospects. Apply Box 918, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7924

WANTED—JUNIOR CLERK, Pay Rs. 30. One year's contract, call to BUSINESS AGENCY, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay above Empire Assurance Company. 8021

WANTED.—A smart SHORT-HAND WRITER and TYPIST. Good prospects to a really capable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8034

WANTED—Smart and intelligent CLERKS for Indenting Department. Apply stating salary required and previous experience to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7963

WANTED—ASSISTANTS by a Commercial Firm, those with knowledge of accounts preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7825

WANTED—SALESMEN for Hardware Metals and Sundries. Salary Rs. 100 and Commission. Only experienced men need apply with copies of certificates to Box No. [illegible], Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7962

WANTED by a leading Export and Import Firm, two CLERKS, well up in Book-keeping and conversant with Export and Import work. Apply (in own handwriting) stating terms to Box No. 933, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8009

WANTED.

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted, to Box No. 906, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

OIL SEEDS AND OIL CAKES.—CASTOR, MAHUA, KARINJA, KARDI, ETC., etc. Wanted suitable person, well acquainted with the trade in Oil Seeds and Oil Cakes and capable to organize continual supplies from Up-country. Apply with particulars to Box No. 910, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7894

FOR SALE

READY FOR SALE—One oil ENGINE, horse power, Berrymaker, with three tanks, etc., two flour mills with all necessary apparatus, and every sort of new implements or gin double, tin, girders, etc. Apply at once for full particulars to Mrs. CHATUR BHUJ RAM, SWARUP, Ajitmal, Dist. Etawah U. P. 7953

WHITE LOTUS HONEY.—Absolutely Pure 2 and 4lbs. tins. at Rs. 2/8/0 and 4/9/0 respectively. Honey in combs 2 and 4lbs. tins at Rs. 2/14/0 and 5/11/0 respectively. Thin shellac walnuts, superior—5 and 10lb net at Rs. 2/4/0 and 4. Free Delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba State. 7827

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICAL STORES.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Officer Commanding No. 11. Base Depot, Medical Stores, to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1920, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), near No. I Shed Alexandra Docks

A quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable Medical Stores, empty packing cases, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., and in accordance with the Provision of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the risk of the owners the following booked consignments as also a list of unclaimed bags of grain, etc., on WEDNESDAY, 4th February 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Shed.

14 bags forming part of 21 bags gum booked from Generalgunj to Carnac Bridge Inv. 530 R. R. Inv. 5693/14 of 5-4-19 consigned by Banvanlal H. to self receipt holder Messrs. Dharsi Nanji and Co.

20 casks white lead paint weighing about 144 maunds.

Bags of linseed, wheat gram, cotton seeds, rice, gram dall, poppyseed, bajree, tins of ghee, cotton sewings, thread, wool twist, piece goods, 1. wagon firewood, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of Immoveable property situate at Dadar Kumbharvada under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginvala Attorneys for the Administrator of the Mortgagee advertised for sale on Wednesday the 21st January, 1920, will now take place on MONDAY, the 9th February, at 4-30 p.m. on the Premises.

GANDHI, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd January, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
Somerset Maughan's Brilliant Comedy
"Caroline."

To-morrow (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m.
The great laughter maker, recently revived in London.
(The late James Welch's masterpiece)
"When Knights Were Bold."

(To-morrow) Saturday Matinee at 5 p.m.
The Latest Screaming Farcical Comedy
You Never Know, Y'Know.

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinee prices: Rs 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
George Walsh
In the 5-reel Fox photoplay
"The Island of Desire"

A wonderful tale of love and adventure. Villainous adventurers seek to deprive a shipwrecked girl of her heritage on an uninhabited island. She is saved through the bravery of a young man.
Also a Fine Comic

Splendid New Picture Bill.
Grand change of programme.
Sunday 25th at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday & Friday at 6-30 p.m.

Mitchell Lewis
In the six reels super production
"Fool's Gold"

A story of love and adventure with scenes laid in the North West Mountains. The scenery in Fool's Gold is new in pictures and unusually beautiful. The big outdoor sets have been built especially for this production at big costs, including the big fire scene in the last reel.

SPLENDID SCENES!
EXCITING PLOT!!
EXCELLENT ACTING!!!

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

RAZORS GROUND & SET
Bright and Keen as New, A 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 8 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors hollow-ground Rs. 3 each. Full Hollow-ground, Rs. 5-8-0 each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each. Scissors cleaned and razors. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Tarapore-wala) Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 p.m.
"The Girl Philippa"
in 9 Reels.
The Love Novel with the Great World Crisis in the background of it, that has been read by over Ten Millions of people,
and Featuring
"Anita Stewart"
The world's Daintiest and Most Loved Actress

EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A METRO SPECIAL
Harold Lockwood
IN
"Shadows of Suspicion"
a thrilling story of suspense.
"A traitor to his country!" Are there any more disgraceful words in our language? See how they were misapplied to a young patriot
IN
"Shadows of Suspicion"
What would you do if you were called a coward by your friends—why did Cyril Hammersley keep silent when he was wrongfully accused?
If all the world called you a coward and with one word you could make all things right, and if you still dared not to speak—what course would you take?

EMPIRE THEATRE
Coming Shortly
THE FILM MASTERPIECE OF THE AGE
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
"Intolerance"
Specially Played before
Their Majesties King George, Queen Mary and the Royal Family.
The most Stupendous Production ever Seen

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.
FANNIE WARD
FANNIE WARD
FANNIE WARD
IN
IN
IN
THE NARROW PATH
THE NARROW PATH
THE NARROW PATH
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
The Horse (Coloured Film.)
LONESOME LUKE COMIC.
Times: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 9-30 p.m. sharp
T. Daniel Frawley
PRESENTS
The Frawley Company
In Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes.
To-day at 9-30 p.m.
"Three Wise Fools"
A Comedy by Austin Strong.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. Plan for to-night's attraction at the theatre. Seats booked by tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m. The Curtain will rise at 9-30 p.m. SHARP.

A Precious Chance!

Please bear it in mind that to-day is absolutely the Last Opportunity of seeing the Great and the Glorious Screen Achievement by the Oriental Film Company
"Shakuntala"
the Mighty Epic that has lived through dim Ages and hoary generations. Never before in Bombay has any Film made an impression on the Public Mind as has done this unparalleled, unequalled Indian Photo-play during this Week.
"Shakuntala"
is a Dream—an Inspiration. Some of the portions of the Enchanting Drama carry the Spectator aloft in the Clouds—the Dreamland—the Homes of the Rishis and Mahatmas and the Angels. MISS DOROTHY KINGDOM as "Shakuntala" and Miss Gohar Jan, the Celebrated Dancer, to-gether with several other charming Indian Ladies, make this Film something Sublime. This is no ordinary disappointing manufacture of Indian Moving Picture Photography. This is a really masterful Product that defies any of the best and the greatest of all the American and European Films.
"Shakuntala"
"Shakuntala"
The very Last Day to see—TO-DAY at
THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
A Comedy in the Programme. Four Shows to-day: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EMPIRE
To-day 6, 8 & 10 p.m.
Please note the change of time.
"QUINNEY'S"
HENRY AINLEY
England's greatest actor re-creates for the screen his greatest stage success QUINNEY'S. The play which ran for 289 performances at the Haymarket Theatre and which is carried on in such impetuous whirl of laughter, touched with path os, that we feel with the closing of the story the passing of a friend one has learned to love.

THE GENTLEMAN RIDER
Original Story of the Turf
Featuring
VIOLET HOPSON & STEWART ROME
FATTY AS A SHERIFF (Comic).

THE GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
Shows at 6-30, 8-30, & 10-30.

The Master Mystery
IN WHICH
HOUDINI
makes his First Appearance before the Bombay Public
Commences on Saturday 24th January
AT
THE GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

LOOK HERE
You need not be told again and again that this week
THE MAJESTIC
Offers the 1st instalment of the Sensational Pathe Serial:
Wolves of Kultur
Featuring the famous SHELDON LEWIS and LEAH BAIRD
SEE a patriotic girl chase the Agents of Hunnism
Four Shows Daily: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
well polished and coloured
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in.
Complete for one Suit, Rs. 10 per piece.
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs. 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace & borders suitable for Ladies
Price Rs. 30 per Saree.
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
BENARES CITY.

BHARGAVA'S
HEALTH OR INDIA OR INDIA'S LEADING
Price Re. 1 per phial **SALT** Postage Extra.
is a remedy for various diseases and disorders arising from a disordered condition the digestive system. This popular Salt, taken regularly, keeps the body in a healthy condition and stimulates and builds up strength to resist feelings of weakness, depression and debility.
This household remedy is prepared in the form of powder and is absolutely free from habit-forming drugs, such as alcohol, opium, cocaine or any other poisonous substance
WE WANT YOU TO GIVE THIS LEADING SALT a fair trial to convince yourself as to its effectiveness.
Full particulars and directions with each phial.
Order from—THE MANAGER,
"Health of India" Office, Benares City.

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES RESHARPENED.
Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clemak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under size, 2 each. Arbour and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-closed" model by India-Rand Hoisiery Co., Rs. 18 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Tarapore-wala) Bombay.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?
The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."
Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.
V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

Did you get your Copy of
KAMASHASTRA
A guide to health wealth and prosperity
If not—
Write for it to-day.
It can be had free from
Vaidya Shastri Manishanker Govindji,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Head Office:—
Jamnagar—Kathiawar

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on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN LION ASSARANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 22nd January, 1920.

Applications are invited from influential parties for Agencies.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS, Managing Agents.

8006

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED in the first week of February.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co., Agents.

8026

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One SHORT-HAND-TYPIST and EXPERIENCED CLERKS. Preference will be given to those who have served COMMERCIAL FIRMS. Apply stating experience and salary to the AGENTS,

The Gaekwar Oil & Chemical Company. Ltd.
Sayaji Gunj Baroda.

8012

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONTRACTORS who are willing to undertake the work of collecting and delivering at site the salt formed near Velan in Kodinar Taluka of the Baroda State, are requested to apply immediately to the undersigned.

(Sd.) N. PURSHOTAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

20th Jan., 1920.
Sayaji Gunj, Baroda.

8011

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THE TECHNICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION—Sir P. C. Ray, D.Sc., C.I.E., says. * * * are well-known to me and can certainly recommend them as analytical chemists, having trained them myself * * *" Results of analyses guaranteed For particulars, enquire of, THE DIRECTOR, 367, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta. 7911

NOTICE.

BALARAM ANANDRAM & CO.

PUBLIC is hereby informed that they should take away their money due to their account with the firm within eight days from the date hereof. If anybody wish to have any further information in the matter he is at liberty to consult the undersigned in person. Also be it known to the public that the Company's records will be destroyed finally after the 31st January, 1920, after which no claims will be recognized by the Company.

Racing Consulting Club.
Upstairs, Hearsh Bakery.
Play Hopse, Falkland Road, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1920. 8020.

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS have been already posted to the Applicants for the shares of the above Company. Those who have not received the same for want of proper addresses, are requested to inform the undersigned at once; and those who have received them and not paid their Allotment Money, are requested to remit the same together with their Allotment Letters to this office or at the Company's Solicitors' office, 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 31st January, 1920.

(Sd.) N. PURSHOTAM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

20th Jan., 1920.
Sayaji Gunj, Baroda.

8010

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of Ayashabeebee, widow of Shaikh Ahmed bin Mahomed Hussein Khatkhatay. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Ayashabeebee, widow of Shaikh Ahmed bin Mahomed Hussein Khatkhatay, deceased who died at Bombay, on or about the 12th day of December, 1917, are hereby required to send in their claims to Mahomed Yusuf Khatkhatay, Abdul Kadir Khatkhatay, Mahomed Abdulla Khatkhatay, and Mahomed Ebrahim Khatkhatay, who are the only heirs and next-of-kin to the deceased according to Mahomedan Law at the office of their Attorneys, Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. at No. 113, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time any such claim will be considered as waived.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW.
Attorneys for Mahomed Yusoof Khatkhatay and others.

8030

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr JOHN BAPTY, otherwise known as Jan Bavtis Vullad Jusse'n Brass, Christian Inhabitant of Bandra, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property, to the undersigned.

Any person having any claim, in or to the said property, or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, inheritance, gift, mortgage, trust, lien, possession easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at Turner Road No. 3, Bandra, within 14 days of the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Two vacant plots of non-agricultural Survey Nos.

Plot. No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Guathas	Assessment Rs. a. p.
1	56	3	26 1/2	6 0 0
2	5	2	9 1/4	1 14 0

situate in the village of Jusein Taluka Salsette District, Thana.

Boundaries of Plot No. 1 (S. N. 58, PN. 3)
East: Fence—beyond it—Public Road.
West: Parts of Jussein Jav Brass—Gustin Pedroo Kriad 3 and Bautis Anton Soje.
South: Part of Bavtis Antoon Soje.
North: Guvan (Cattle track)
Boundaries of Plot No. 2. (S.N. Pot N. 2.)
East Plot bearing S N. 5; P N 3.
West Plot bearing S N 5; P N 4.
South Plot bearing S N 5; P N 3-4.
North Plot bearing S N 5; P N 1.

Dated this 22nd day of January 1920.

SHIRIN JAMSHED MUNSIFF,
Purchaser.

8028

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY BUILT FIRST CLASS TEAKWOOD MANGALORE TILE ROOF AND NEW TEAKWOOD DOORS WINDOWS BEAMS, ETC., AT BASTION ROAD, FORT, OVER MESSRS COX & CO.'S BUILDINGS.

THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Bastion Road, Fort, over Messrs. Cox & Co's buildings. The first floor structure of the hind portion of Messrs. Cox & Co.'s building—consisting of a newly built first class teakwood Mangalore tile roof with teakwood doors and windows, large teakwood beams, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the roof and structure should be removed within a month.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED AUCTION SALE OF LUBRICATING. GREASE SPRING BUFFERS AND SPORTING BELLTS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned:—

15 barrels Lubricating Grease.
1 case Spring Buffers.
On account of the concerned.
One case sporting leather belts.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a European gentleman consisting of drawing room suite, reclining sofa, cupboard, hat stand, writing tables, book cases, easy chair, palm stand, pictures, carved furniture, beaded chicks, iron bedstead, carpets, wooden boxes, alluminium utensils, etc.

By order of the chief Presidency Magistrate the unclaimed articles such as gold rings gold bangles, gold safety pin, silver watches, chain, wrist watch, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Bay Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
16-20 H.P. 4 cylinder, 7 seater, Sun Beam Car, Bosch magneto, sun beam carburetor, with electric lights with C. A. S. Sets, one manhood in good working order.
17 motor tyres and 24 motor tubes.

Auction Sale of Cotton slightly damaged by water. On Monday, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at D & E shed Princes Dock, on account of the underwriters.

EX. S.S. "KOFUKU MAROO."

22 Full Pressed Bales of Cotton slightly damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Surplus Furniture belonging to the Estate of the Sir Ratan Tata, including some very Valuable French, English and Japanese Furniture, Curios, etc

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Medows Street, Fort, next to Messrs. M. Fredoon and Co., on the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Dunnett and Co., the following very valuable surplus furniture, etc., belonging to the Estate of the late Sir Ratan Tata, consisting of French cushioned sofas, easy chairs, Persian vases, English writing tables and chairs, Japanese Artistic furniture and curious and other works of art, pictures cabinets, glassware, crockery, carpet rugs etc., etc

A large lot of French mosaic flooring, French marble pilasters and other building materials will be sold by Public Auction, on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 23rd January, 1920.

This List closes on the 3rd day of February 1920.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies Bombay

The Phœnix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000. Issued Capital Rs. 10,00,000. Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 20 each

Rs. 2-8 on Application. Rs. 2-8 on Allotment. Rs. 2-8 after Two Months.

And the remaining sum by calls of not more than Rs. 2-8 each, payable at intervals of not less than three months, when required.

DIRECTORS.

(1) CHATTURBHUJ GORDHANDAS SOONDERDAS, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. Moolji Jaitha & Co.)
(2) SAWALDAS SATRAMDAS, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. Vassiamul Asoomul & Co., Bombay.
(3) DADYBA H. BILLIMORIA, Esq., Broker and Merchant (of Messrs. Dadyba H. Billimoria & Co., Bombay.)
(4) ABDUL KADAR HAJI ISMAIL, Esq., Merchant and Banker, Bombay.
(5) H. B. WADDINGTON, Esq., Automobile Engineer, London and Bombay (Ex-Officio.)
(6) C. H. SHAH, Esq., Merchant (of Messrs. R. Shaw & Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, 11, Hamam Street.

UNDERWRITERS.

Messrs. DADYBA H. BILLIMORIA & Co., Bombay.

BANKERS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. SORAB S. ENGINEER & Co.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. SHAW, WADDINGTON, Hornby House, 315, Hornby Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

HORNBY HOUSE, 315, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

Ford Taxis.

This Company has been formed *inter alia* for the purposes of supplying the immediate needs of the public of Bombay in the question of Mechanical Transport. It is unfortunately a very common sight in Bombay to see many of the public waiting anxiously at an empty Taxi stand on the off-chance of obtaining a taxi to convey them to keep some important engagement. It is also a widely-known fact that the Horse Gharry is a slow, uncomfortable vehicle which should by this time be off the streets of this City, and it is the intention of this Company to place immediately at the disposal of the public 50 Ford Touring Cars fitted with Meters to run at the rate specified below Any Ford owner will tell you that his actual running cost is very low and by running fifty of these the estimated cost will be still lower. The estimated profits to be derived by the Company can easily be judged when you compare the cost of upkeep of any heavy car at present running as a Taxi at 8 annas per mile and any Ford Car running as a Taxi at 6 annas per mile. The following is a copy of the police regulated trariff for this class of Taxi:— 2.—Scale. B.

Rates for the fare or hire of Motor Vehicles (Class II) fitted with a taxi-meter and licensed to ply for hire.

I.—Between 6-30 a.m. and 10-30 p.m.

(1) For any distance within a radius of 5 miles from the Victoria Railway Station which radius shall be deemed to include all places south of a line drawn through Worlee Sluice Bridge on the west and continued through new Parbhadevi Road by Elphinstone Road Station and Parel Station (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) through Bhoiwada and Golanki Hill Road to Sewri Cemetery on the east.
Annas 4 for the first 1,173 yards or 2/3 mile.
Annas 2 for each subsequent 587 yards or 1/3 mile.
(b) For any distance if hired or taken beyond the said 5 miles' radius:
Annas 4 for the first 880 yards or ½ mile.
Annas 2 for each subsequent 440 yards or ½ mile.
(c) For return journey if discharged outside the said 5 miles' radius:
Annas 4 per 1,760 yards or 1 mile or less up to the nearest limit of the said 5 miles' radius.

II.—Between 10-30 p.m. and 6-30 a. m.

(a) For any distance:
Annas 4 for the first 704 yards or 2/5 mile.
Annas 2 for each subsequent 352 yards or 1/5 mile.
(b) For return journey if discharged outside the said 5 miles' radius:
Annas 6 for 1,760 yards or 1 mile or less up to the nearest limit of the said 5 miles' radius.

III.—Fare for detention of Motor Vehicle.
Annas 2 for each 6 minitues.

3. The above rates shall apply whether any such motor vehicle is used by four or any less number of passengers including the driver.

4. In addition to the above rates the driver of any such motor vehicle shall be entitled to be paid annas 2 for each package or article of baggage carried outside the vehicle.

The Managing Agents are arranging for a garage in the Fort from which the Taxi Department will commence work at once. And by installation of both the 2nd and 1st class Taxi-cabs, it is intended to run a properly organised Taxi Department which will not only benefit the busy public of this City, but owing to the standardization and uniformity of these vehecles, it will improve the present appearance of Taxi Stands in Bombay, and the uniform, general appearance and civility of the Company's drivers will make this Department a real asset to Bombay. The Company will endeavour to cater for the public in every way, and as great a success as is at present obtained by the General Motor Cab Company, the British Motor Cab Company and other Taxi Companies of London is anticipated here in Bombay. Special arrangements are to be made for the supervision of the Taxis while actually on hire.

Private Hire.

A number of cars without meters will be kept at the Company's Garage to accommodate the public requiring a car by Mile, Hour, Day, Week, Month or Yearly contract, by special arrangements with the Company. This system is largely adopted in London by private persons and many firms who know the necessity of a Motor Car but do not wish to be burdened with the petty liabilities of Garage, Rent, Chauffeurs, Wages, Licenses, and the general cost of up-keep connected with keeping of their own cars.

Lorries.

Ford Lorries of one Ton carrying capacity will also be kept for Private Hire by Load, Hour, Day, Week, Monthly or other contract.

The running cost of this Lorry is very small (the actul figures are in the hands of the Managing Agents) and compares very favourably indeed with the present very high cost of bullock carts, in addition to being able to do ten times as much work in the ordinary working day.

Vans.

Ford Delivery Vans for Tradesmen and others will be let on hire on similar conditions and will prove invaluable to everyone concerned in the question of a fast delivery service for all branches of business.

1st Class Taxis.

It is also intended to place upon the roads a number of 1st class taxis to run at the higher rate, and the ManagingAgents are at present investigating the ability and running cost of many well-known Makes of Cars, and from tests made by them, the Car which will best stand the Bombay roads and prove the most economical to the Company, will be submitted to the Directors for their approval, and if satisfactory, a number will then be placed on the road for public use.

Heavy Lorries.

4 and 5 Ton Lorries for hire at reasonable rate is aother requirement of this City and as soon as the right Lorry is obtained this want will be catered for, and as many Lorrie as are required will be placed at the disposal of the public at a very reasonable rate per hour, day, week, month, or contract.

Negotiations for big contracts are at present in hand by the Managing Agents and very large profits are expected from this department.

Motor Boats.

A fleet of Motor Launches will be run for pleasure trips or for business purposes if required, from Apollo Bunder to various places of interest regularly, and the pleasure seeking public will be able to form private parties and arrange for special trips. Every possible attention will be paid to the comfort of the seating accommodation in these launches and the Company hope to make a very big business of this department and large profits are assured.

New Garage and Workshops.

The Directors of the Company intend to use their influence in obtaining for the Company at the very lowest possible rates a large area of land upon which will be built the very finest Motor Garage and Workshops in India. The Garage will be built with every modern requirements of the Motorist in the question of absolutely safe but light and well ventilated Lock-up Stalls equipped with all modern washing conveniences for each car of its customers. The gates of the Garage will be guarded by a servant of the Company who will be responsible for a time register of every car entering or leaving the Garage, and Motor Owners will always be able to check joy-riding. Mechanical Tyre Pumps and Safety Petrol filling Appliances, etc., etc., will be installed. In fact the building, when opened, will be the very last word in modernism.

Accessories Department.

The Company intends to supply Accessories, Petrol, Grease, Lubricating Oil, Tyres and all other requisites for Motorists If feasible, the Company's own Light Lorries will deliver the required stores, to the customers at their own private garages. "Everything for the Motorist" will be stocked by this Department.

Agency Department.

The Managing Agents hope to acquire agencies of good and reliable British, Continental and American Cars, Lorries, Cycles, Boats, etc. As they are personally acquainted with some well-known makers, they hope to secure these agencies without much difficulty.

REPAIRS.

The Repair Shops will be a very special factor, as here the Chief Engineer of the Company will be able to turn out better repair work than has ever been known in this country. The whole of the Machinery installation will be attended to with the very greatest of care and the very latest and best Machinery obtained from the best Markets in the world. Only the very best of skilled workmen will be allowed to handle these modern inventions, and the best materials only will be used and a real satisfactory repair guaranteed to be completed in absolute record time. Every repair or the actual making of any new part will be executed for both the private Motorists and for the Trade.

BODY BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

It is well known to the Motoring public as well as the Trade that a large, well-equipped and expert staffed Motor Body Building Shop is a dire necessity in Bombay and the Company intends to cater for this need, and in the near future both the public and the Trade may order their "CHASSIS ONLY" from the Manufacturers and have the Body built to their choosing and upholstered to their own design and fitted up with all accessories such as special lighting, writing cabinet, hidden, extra seats, Telephone from Passenger to driver, extra ventilation, dressing chests, etc., if so desired at the Company's Body Building Department. Experts will see that the public and the trade of Bombay get full advantage of all that modern workmanship can turn out. Negotiations are pending for an order for about a hundred Motor Car Bodies to be built immediately and estimates have been submitted. The Company anticipates giving such satisfaction to their customers as is obtained from the leading London Firms like Messrs. Mulliners, Thrupp and Maherly, Windovers, and Salmons.

CHAUFFEURS EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Company intends to open this department; and thoroughly efficient and reliable drivers will be tested and passed by this department for enrolment on the Employment Books, and the Motoring Public will be given the benefit of this department whenever they require reliable drivers for their private cars.

References will be strictly investigated and best men only enrolled. A moderate charge will be made to the Employer after engagement of a driver recommended by the Company. This department will thus fill another long-felt want in Bombay.

INSTRUCTION SCHOOL.

A School of Instruction in both Driving and Mechanism will be opened for the teaching of members of the public who desire to understand thoroughly what they are driving and no pupil will be certified as proficient until passing a very severe test by the Company's instructors.

Mr. H. B. Waddington, a member of the firm of Managing Agents, has had seventeen years' experience in the Motor Trade, having served his apprenticeship to Motor Engineering, and employed by the big London Engineering Firms, viz:—The Daimler Motor Co., Messrs. McNamara and Company Limited, (the largest Hire Contractors in London), Messrs. Smith and Harley and Messrs. Pearson and Sons. He had his own Motor Hire Garage in Great Portland Street, London, where he gained valuable experience of the running of Motor Cars for hire. He has also practical experience of the same in America, Australia and South Africa. He has had the necessary experience of the question of Mechanical Transport of THIS CITY whilst a part proprietor and working partner in the Overland Taxicab Company. Soon after the outbreak of the war Mr. Waddington joined the Motor Transport Section of the Army Service Corps, and obtained his commission as Officer-in-Charge of REPAIR SHOPS in 1917, and had been in charge of MECHANICAL TRANSPORT REPAIR SHOPS IN BOMBAY from April 1919 till his demobilisation in October. His capabilities can be judged from the fact of positions he has held both in private and Military life. He has had the unique experience of dealing with the FIRST BATCH OF TANKS in France, to being Officer in Charge of FORD REPAIR SHOPS IN BAGHDAD employing and directing a staff of 400 Mechanics and turning out TWENTY complete overhauls per WEEK besides the usual maintenance of and repairs to a large number of War-Worn Vehicles. There is no branch of repair works or any type of vehicle that Mr. Waddington is not practically conversant with. He has proved capable in the handling of labour and the internal economy of Workshops and is prepared to undertake every kind of repair including Re-boring of Cylinders, Casting of Pistons, Welding Gear-Cutting, etc.

AIR SERVICE.

The coming requirements for Aeroplane Transport and Passenger Service will not be overlooked by the Company and it is the intention of the Managing Agents to carefully watch the progress of Air Services at present in existence and to be one of the first in the field when the demand reaches this country.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription upon which the Directors are to proceed to allotment is 5 per cent. of the shares offered to the public.

CONTRACTS.

The following contracts will be entered into by the Company:—

1. Agreement dated day of 19

Between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Shaw, Waddington of the other part for the appointment and remuneration of the said Messrs. Shaw, Waddington as the Managing Agents of the Company for the term mentioned in the said Agreement. According to the said Agreement remuneration of the said Agents will be 15 per cent. commission on the annual nett profits of the Company on the capital for the time being paid up, and a sum of Rs. 800 per month to be increased by the Directors if they think fit for services rendered by Mr. H. B. Waddington as Chief Engineer of the Company. The Managing Agents, however, will not charge any commission unless and until the annual nett profits of the Company are such as to enable the Directors, if they think fit, to declare a dividend of six per cent. per annum on the Capital paid up for the time being.

The actual office expenses will be borne by the Company.

2. Agreement dated the 14th day of January, One thousand nine hundred and twenty, made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Dadyba H. Billimoria and Co., of the other part, for underwriting the whole of the issued capital of the Company on the terms and conditions contained therein.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses exclusive of the Underwriting commission have been estimated at Rs. 15,000 and it is to be paid by the Company.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION.

The Articles of Association authorize the payment of commission for placing shares at the rate not exceeding five per cent. but the present issue has been underwritten for a Commission at the rate of four per cent. and such Commission is payable by the Company.

THE QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of the Directors:—

1. The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 either in his own name or jointly with any other person or persons whether beneficially or as a trustee for any Company or person or otherwise howsoever.

2. The remuneration of every Director shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 60 as the Directors may fix for every meeting of the Board attended by him.

3. If any Director being willing, shall be called upon to perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors or in relation to signing share certificates), or to make any special exertions in going and residing out of Bombay or otherwise for any of the purposes of a Company, the Company shall remunerate the Director so doing either by a fixed sum or by percentage of profits, or otherwise as may be determined by the Directors and such remuneration may be either in addition to, or in substitution of, his or their share in the remuneration above provided.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Two of the Directors viz: H. B. Waddington, Esquire, and C. H. Shah, Esquire are members of the Managing Agents' Firm and are interested in the remuneration payable to the Managing Agents.

One of the Directors, Dadyba H. Bilimoria, Esq., who is a member of the firm of Messrs. Dadyba H. Billimoria & Co., is interested in the commission payable to the underwriters, as per agreement previously mentioned.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

Copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Company together with the names, addresses and description of the subscribers will be found in the fold and forms part of it. Copies of the Memorandum and the Articles of Association and drafts of the above Contracts can be inspected at the Office of the Company's Solicitors at any time during office hours.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Applications for shares must be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and sent to Company's Bankers, Underwriters or Managing Agents, together with a remittance of Rs. 2-8 per share.

Where no allotment is made the deposits will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number of shares applied for, the balance of the deposits will be applied towards the remaining payments

Failure to pay any future instalments on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Copies of the Prospectus and forms of application can be obtained at the Office of the Company or from the Solicitors or Bankers.

Dated this 17th day of January 1920.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VAJIR KAREEM, married, firewood Merchant a property owner ..... Deceased.

RAMJAHAN VAJIR, of Bombay Mahomedan, a property owner, firewood Merchant, residing at Dandi Kolaba, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of December, 1919.

Messrs. HIRALAL THAKORDAS & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

8029

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 21.

S S Hungaria, Valcich, Trieste etc
S S Tagus, Nicholson, Marseilles Jan 3.
S S Syria, Redhead, Suez. Jan 10.
S S Oolobaria, Pratt, Rangoon, Jan 9.
Jan. 22.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh, Jan 16.
S S Huntsend, Kerby Suez, Jan 9.
S S Teesbridge, Storm, Genoa. Dec. 31
S S City of Chester, Macdonald, Liverpool, Dec 20
S S Kashgar, Smith, Yokohama, Dec 21.

DEPARTURES:

Jan 22.

S S Skuld, Gabrielsen, Bangkok.
S S Benneld, Maples, Mouimein.
S S Karmala, Armitage, Calcutta.
S S Lhasa, Woollatt, Karachi.
The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.
S S Anf August, Colegrave, London.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:
Steamer Gazen Maru for Kobe etc.
Steamer Hungaria for Trieste etc.
Steamer Aungban for Rangoon.
Steamer Chandara for Persian Gulf.
S S Hungaria:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Hungaria, 4,267 tons, Captain C Valcich, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste Penic, Brindisi, Port Said, Suez Aden, and Marmagoa, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Tagus:—The steamer Tagus, 3,070 tons, Captain M S Nicholson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Marseilles, with troops, which port she had left on 3rd instant.
S S Syria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Syria, 4,216 tons, Captain C M Redhead, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Suez, with troops, which port she had left on 10th instant.
S S Oolobaria:—The B I S N Company's steamer Oolobaria, 3,437 tons, Captain E D Pratt, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, with a general cargo, rice and timber, which port she had left on 9th instant.
S S Huntsend:—The steamer Huntsend, 3,826 tons, Captain J H Kerby, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Suez, with troops which port she had left on 9th instant.
S S Teesbridge:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Teesbridge, 2,537 tons, Captain J Storm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with ballast.
S S City of Chester:—The City Line steamer City of Chester, 3,520 tons, Captain K Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers which port she had left on 31st ultimo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 22nd January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A	Colombia		NF	..M M & Co
B	Potro	Genoa	NF	..M Italiana
C	Tencho			
D	Star	NF	WF	..N Y Kaisha
G	Vengimere	Mauritious	NF	..Allawdin
H	Hydra II	Colombo	24-1-20	..F F C Co
K	Ferrara	Abadan	NF	..S W & Co
L	Parnesa		NF	..M M & Co
	Outside			
M	Kalyan	NF	18-1-20	..M M & Co
N	Pen shnta	NF	F	..M M & Co
O	Baralu	Bus a	23 1-20	..M M & Co
O	Bankura	NF	24-1-20	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Kavari	NF	NF	..K N & Co
	Netravati	NF	NF	..K & Co
	Cabarmati	NF	NF	..K N & Co
	Sanawati	NF	22-1-20	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

	Nizami	NF	24-1-20	..T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Inverness	Dunkirk	NF	..T M & Co
4	Trojans	New York	NF	..J Finlay & Co
6	Ganges			
7	Mara	Kobe	31-1-20	..O S Kaisha
9	Hwah Wu	obe	NF	..Y Kaisha
10	Circassia	Liverpool	31 1-20	..W A G & Co
12	Jedda	NF	NF	..T M & Co
13	Shustar	P Gulf	24 1 20	..H S Shushtary

HARBOUR WALL.

	Khaas	Karachi	23- -20	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Syria	NF	NF	..M M & Co
2	Marvada	N	7-2-20	..M M & Co
3	Nirvana	Karachi	17-1 0	..M M & Co
4	Warpara	NF	29 1-20	..M M & Co
5	Yashmi	Hiogo & Japan	23 1-20	..K Nixon & Co
6	Oriental Saraswati	Liverpool F	27-1-20 NF	..K N & Co ..Bombay Co
7	Dilwara	NF	F	..J Finlay & Co
8	City of York	F	21 -20	..J F & Co
9	Chakara	Busr	24 20	..M M & Co
10	Kasade	F	NF	..H. B I M
11	Elsia	Liverpool	18 -20	..Graham & Co
12	Karmala	alcutta	20-1-20	..M M & Co
13	Ranee	N	NF	..M M & Co
14	Trojan	rince	NF	25-1-20 ..T M & Co
15	August	U Kingdom	23-1-20	..M M & Co
16	Rildaman			
17	Chusan	NF	NF	..W & A G & Co
18	P Station			
19	T Vasna	NF	NF	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Ghazo	NF	NF	..R Dawood Kaji
	Rowlet	NF	NF	..T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Montrose	NF	10 days	..Graham & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 22.

S. S. City of Calcutta for Liverpool:—14 bales cotton fly, Walmer and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co.; 12 cases soap, Jeena and Co.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—12 bales cotton, Bapoobhoy Ambalal and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nissim I. Bekhor.

S. S. Circassia for Liverpool:—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Marvada for London:—43 bales woollen carpet, Bontor and Co.; 4 cases soap, K. H. Katrak and Sons; 250 cwts. gum olibanum, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 8 bundles woollen carpet, Bhaidas P. Dalal and Co.

S. S. Teesbridge for Hull or Middlesbordugh:—2,500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S. S. Nirvana for Hull:—4,440 cwts. cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Trajan Prince for Antwerp:—440 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

S. S. Nirvana for Antwerp:—200 bales cotton, Nissim I. Bekhor.

S. S. Trajan Prince for Rotterdam:—109 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S. S. Nirvana for Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton, Nissim I. Bekhor.

S. S. Trajan Prince for Rotterdam via Antwerp:—166 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S. S. Trikum for New York:—5 bales woollen carpet, H. A. N. Shirajee; 38 cwts. casein flour, S. E. Patel and Co.; 100 cwts. castor seed, Sanday and Co.; 10 pots rosa oil, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S. S. Hungaria for Venice:—100 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, 1,300 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros

S. S. Hungaria for Trieste:—200 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 9,900 cwts. gingelly seed, Societa Granaria Italiana; 400 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.; 4,999 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Dotch for Genoa:—6,000 cwts. gingelly seed, Societa Granaria Italiana.

S. S. Hungaria for Austria via Venice:—100 bales cotton, Asturo Boneschi.

S. S. Genzan Maru for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Ganges Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damii and Co.

S. S. Banca for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 100 bales cotton, N. Cursetji and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 100 bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa; 100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Ambalal Chotalal and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Tulsidas Nandlal and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 32 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Tensho Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Lakhamsey Damji and Co.; 74 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 844 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Genzan Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Osaka:—50 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Tensho Maru for Osaka:—300 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Hwah Wu for Yokkaichi:—2,219 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S. S. Banca for Hongkong:—69 cwts. sharkfins, Allibhoy Chagla and Co.; 12 cwts. sharkfins, 10 cwts. fishmaws, H. A. Abdul Satar and Co.; 7 cwts. fishmaws, H. B. Bhesania 37 cwts. khismis, H. Coovrjee; 50 bales cotton grey twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORT.

Jan. 22.

S. S. Hydra II from Bangkok via Madras, Agents Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.:—1,609 pieces teak square, 91,550 pieces 1,371 bundles teak scantlings, 314 pieces teak planks.

COW-KILLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel obliged, if you will kindly publish this brief reply to your correspondent G. K. N. whose letter appeared in your issue of the 16th instant.

From the birth of Islam up to this day all Muslim divines without exception have admitted that the cow can be sacrificed in place of the camel and the sheep. This is based on the Quranic word "anam" which means cattle, and the practice of the Prophet and that of his companions. It is true that to sacrifice a cow is not necessary, but optional and therefore a Muslim in order to please his Hindu friends may not slaughter a cow.

No true believer would say that the "practical conduct of certain holy men, and not the Quran is decisive." Imam-Shafi has emphatically said that even a tradition of the Prophet (on him be peace) cannot abrogate the Quran—then much less the practical conduct of any holy man. How can a creature cancel the commendments of the Creator? It is laid down that a saying which contradicts the word of God, must be rejected as spurious.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.
Fergusson College, Jan. 17.

The Jupiter Stores Trading Company.

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS.
Government and Railway Contractors
Temporary Address:—
Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
DEALERS IN—
Colours, Chemicals, Mill and Gin Stores, Machinery of every description and Beltings, both American and English. Large Stocks always kept.
Also Electric Motors both A. C. and D. C. from ½ H. P. to 20 H. P.
Prompt execution of orders at favourable rates under expert management.
Enquiries Solicited.
Telegraphic Address:— "JUPISTORES."

The City Motor Car Co.,
No. 13, Lamington Road, BOMBAY,
supply Motor Accessories at the cheapest rates.
THE POPULAR
P. I. B. Works,
Opp. The Imperial Cinnema
do the best electro-plating and very promply
MAKE TO ORDER
MOTOR CAR PARTS.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 16th.

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	500
" " Imports	...
Mid: American Spot	20.91
Egyptian F.G.F.	67.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) March	34.20
	May 34.40
	July 32.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May 35.30
	Oct. 30.38

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th

Months.	To-day's price
Jan.	27.66
Feb.	26.2
Mar.	25.42
April	2..75
May	24.68
June	23.28
July	22.72
Aug.	22.17
Sept.	21.60
Oct.	20.70
Nov.	20.32
Dec.	20.05

Tone of futures:—Dull.
" " Spot:—Quiet but Steady.
" " Manchester Tone:—Fair demand.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 16th

M. G. Bengal Good	17.50
" " Fully Good	18.25
" " Fine	18.50
" No. 1 Oomra Good	20.60
" " " Fully Good	21.35
" " " Fine	21.60
" Broach Good	24.15
" " Fully Good	24.65
" " Fine	24.85

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Jan. 16th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	6,000
" Forwarded	89,000
" Imports	157,000
" Stock	905,000
Actual Weekly Sales	32,000
Water Twist	4/8
Printers Cloth	11s

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan 16th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	64 000
" Exports to Great Britain	20 000
" to Continent	4 000
Futures at New York March	34 06—45
" " May	34 31—34
" " July	33 70—33
Spot Cotton at New York	39 25 Unchanged
" " Orleans	40.25 "
Future at New Orleans May	35 15—40
" " Oct.	30.35—45
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	3 69 60
Silver Commercial Bars	135½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	231.000
" Exports to Great Brita	13.000
" to France and Continent	33.000
" to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,445,000
" at Interior Ports	1,277,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 16th.

Bar Silver Spot	77 1/2
" 3 months hence	76 1/2

Another Term of Silver:—Spot profit taking
Forward—Steady on china buying.
Bank Rate of Discount, rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919.
Discount Bank 3 m/ts
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/ts
Fine Trade Bills 3 months
6 " "
Interest day to day loans
" 7 day market loans
Consols 2½ %
Japan Paper 3½ %
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan
Government Securities 3 %
Bar Gold Bombay at Paris Premier

SHARES.

National Bank India	£87½
Chartered Bank	£8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£130

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan 16th

Funding Loan 4 %	
Victory Loan 4 %	
5½ New	£91 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 16th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Paid	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	
Australian—61 lbs. Paid	61

SEEDS.

Control on Edible oils removed.
Linseed. Argentine. (La Plata) Feb.-Mar.
Firm Paid £49½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)
Jan.-Feb. Quoted harder to buy £26½
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Mar. Nearest Value £48½

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£122
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£116
Copper Brazlers	£107
Yellow Metals	12½
Hard Spelter	55½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Buyers		37
Do.	Do. July Aug. Value	36
Do.	Do. July Aug. Sellers	36/6
Do.	Do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	36/6
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay Jan.-Feb. Buyers		37/6
Do.	Do. July-Aug. Buyers	36/6
Do.	Do. July-Aug. Sellers	37/6
Do.	Do. Aug.-Sept Sellers	37/6

Tone:—Few Sellers—No business.

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	2/8½

Tone:—Quieter.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P M

Fully Good Broach	April-May	505
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.	392
Fine Oomras		467
Fine Oomras	March	471

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 22nd JAN 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Jan.	Rs. 390
Fully Good Broach	March	409
Fully Good Broach	April-May	444
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	466
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	470

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,
Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite
Methylene Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yellow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B. Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.
SELLING AGENTS.
Dolatram Kashiram & Co.
Rogay Building, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "HAMADOKAR"

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	415	405	390	370	Ready.
M.G. Oomras	465	455	435	—	"
Central Provinces No. 1	520	510	495	—	"
" " " 2	510	500	485	—	"
Sind Punjab	415	405	390	370	"
Khandesh	—	455	430	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 8th Jan. 1920

Cotton	16,778 Bales.
Wheat	5,610 Owts.
Linseed	219 "
Rape, etc.	554 "
Gingellyseed	19,740 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	7,272 "
Castorseed	62 "
Rice	3,990 "
Myrabollams	1,772 "
Cutchmeed	25,469 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,420 "
Cheena	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	161 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Jan. 22nd 6 0 p.m

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p	Rail Delivery. Rs. a.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	73 0 0	10 2 0
" " Cawnpore 10-30	73 0 0	10 2 0
" " Karachi Bengal	69 0 0	9 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	—
" " Cawnpore	17 0 0	—
" Yellow Cawnpore	19 0 0	—
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 4 0	10 6 0
" " Thin	16 8 0	17 4 0
Teelseed, White 35-15	128 0 0	25 8 0
" Gajar 75-25	120 0 0	—
" Gajar 50-50	112 0 0	—
" Black	105 0 0	—
Poppyseed, White	19 0 0	20 0 0
Groundnuts	163 0 0	19 12 0
Mowraseed	0 0 0	—
Barley	51 0 0	—
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 4 0

Forward:	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	0	5	3
Linseed May	15	0	3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 22nd.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 3/4
Bank Demand	2 3 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 5/8
Fcs. Demand	4·3
American Dolls	23
Hongkong	220½
Shanghai	330
Japan	116
Singapore	103½

Market Steady.

AT LAST!
The Real Dutch Havanas
by the well-known manufacturers
C. J. BOELE, Kampen, (Holland).
AND
RIBBIUS, PELETIER. Utrecht (Holland)
CIGARS,
choice
fascinating
fragrant and
FRESH.

In boxes of 50.	Rs.
El Alicantos—Bombay's favourite	14
Odorains	10
Flor De Medana	12
Mi Bellas	12
La Bolsa Imperiales	10
La Fortunas	13
Rarezas	10
Natural Boquet	10
Cherry Brandy	14
La Listas	12
La Zenobia Spotted dogs	16
In boxes of 25.	
La Bolsa Superiores	8 8
El Sol Imperiales	9 8

Repeat orders are received every day They are cigars with real zest. You are a good smoker—smoke these now as a try
Sole Importers:
Th. Vafiadis & Co.
78, Esplanade Road, Fort.
T.V. & CO. NO. 20.

S S Kashgar:—The P and O S N Company's China and Australia mail steamer Kashgar, 5,538 tons, Captain C G Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with mails, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 21st ultimo.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A E Wollatt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S K August:—The B I S N Company's steamer K F August, 5,590 tons, Captain W H Colegrave will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with ballast.

CONSUMPTION

Famous Hospital "2 nurses spoke to me the other day and said he was marvellous."
LT.-COLONEL—
"I must say I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health."
WORLD FAMOUS DOCTOR—
"The percentage of cures obtained by you, calls for confidence in the treatment."
DYING WOMAN CURED.—
I again challenge the Bombay Doctors to investigate this cure.
MRS. M. HUNTER, ALLAHABAD—
"The Civil Surgeon at Mussoorie examined the patient and said "There was nothing to indicate consumption of the Spine."
MISS BEDE, AGRA—
"Whenever I think of you a prayer goes up from my heart to God that he may bless you abundantly."
POONA PATIENT—
Eminent Doctor reports remarkable progress.
Mr. A. J. Davies former lessee Hotel Majestic came to me as a last resource and put on 2 stone and regained his health and strength.
Revd. G. R. WALTERS
VISITS BOMBAY
ORIENT HOTEL.
Friday—1 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturday—8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
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BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Indian Industrial Conference—Town Hall, 12 noon (S. T.).
Dinner Party at Govt. House, at 8-30 p.m.
Mails for the Straits Settlements China and Japan per s.s. Thongwa (via Negapatam) closes at G.P.O. at 6.30 p.m.
Lecture on "The building of a small house" by Mr. W. A. Chambers at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 24.

Indian Industrial Conference—Town Hall, 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).
The s.s. Kashgar, with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.
First Indian Aerial Mails for Karachi due to arrive in Bombay, 10 a.m.
Public meeting at Shantaram's chawl, Kandewadi, 6 p.m. addresses on "The Work Before Us," Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

SUNDAY, January 25.

Classes in First-Aid Home Nursing etc. at the Churni Road Municipal School, Girgaon, 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
P. & O. s.s. Mantua with the outward mails of the 8th inst. expected at 5 a.m.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.

Hon. Mr. Paranjpye's Lecture on "The Problem of Proportional Representation", at Elphinstone College, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Ball at Government House 9-30 p.m.

THE LATE MR. GADKARI.

The first anniversary of the late Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari will be celebrated to-day at 6-30 p.m. in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, when Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar will preside.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

The Jewish History Class which meets every Saturday at the Brotherhood's premises at 8 p.m. (S. T.), will from to-morrow (Saturday) be conducted by Miss R. Reuben.

HOME RULE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers are required in uniform at Shantaram's Chawl, Girgaum, to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. to keep order at the public meeting arranged by the Home Rule Leagues.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank has from Thursday (January 22) raised its rate for Demand Loans on the security of Government Paper to six per centum per annum. Rates for other business are subject to arrangement.

TEACHING OF SHRI RAMKRISHNA.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, Swami Govindanand (of the Vedanta Ashram, Bombay) will deliver a public lecture at Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m.

CABLE DELAYS.

The following delays in cables have been announced:—

Bombay to London.
Full rate, 4 days.
London to Bombay.
Full rate, 5½ days.
India to Australia.
Full rate, 7 hours; Deferred, 9 hours.
Australia to India.
Full rate, 25 hours; Deferred, 25 hours.

MR. PARANJPYE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Historical and Economic Association, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye will deliver an address on "The Problem of Proportional Representation", on Monday, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Elphinstone College. Principal Wilkinson will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MANOCKJEE PETIT MILLS CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company in Hornby Road, Fort, on Wednesday, Sir, D. M. Petit, presided when the subjoined resolution was passed: "That the company be and it is hereby authorised to alienate and sell the company's land at the junction of the Parel Road and Kala Chowki Road in the city of Bombay the subject of case No. 105 of Scheme XLVIII in course of acquisition by Government for the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and that the draft agreement with form of lease annexed with the said Trustees for reacquiring by lease that portion of the company's land at Kala Chowki Road which was the subject of acquisiion as aforesaid which is not required for the purpose of the widening of Parel Road be and the same is hereby approved and that when such agreement has been engrossed in duplicate the seal of the company be affixed to both parts of such agreement and that both parts should thereupon be handed over to the said Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to enable them to affix their Common Seal and that the Seal of the Company be also affixed to the lease in the form annexed to the said agreement when the time for the execution of that lease shall arrive."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The market for jute shares was easier today without much business passing in the market for coal shares there was a demand for Sendras when rates touching Rs. 31/4 fall again on sellers coming out. In the miscellaneous section flour shares were in demand and there was a good inquiry for Tata Banks. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 810, Burrakur 50/8 and 48, North Lalmdih 9/12, Neetooria 16, Sendra 39/8.

Jute:—Alliance 850, Century 15/8, Fort Gloster 1160, Fort William 539, Howrah 39/4, Hooghly 174/8, Kamarhatty 1095, Kanknarrah 855, Lansdowne 482, Northbrook 87, Reliance 52/4, Standard 754 Union 980, Waverley 22/4, Auckland 485, Belvedere 817, Dalhousie 565, Empire 76/12; Gourepore 1517, Lawrence 815, Naihati 700.

Tea:—Loobah 65/8, Margarets Hope 98, Singell 65.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Navigation 40/8, Alliance Bank prefs 90 Bank of Bengal 2115, Behar Rice 9/12, British Burma Petroleum 26, British Ceylon Corporation 22/12, Central Provinces Portland Cement 13; Carew and Company 94, East India Engineering 10/8, Frank Ross 16, Great Eastern Hotel 310, Hooghly Floor 40, Natirkool Oil 10/8, Indo-Burma Tin 13/4, Indian Iron and Steel 30 prem, Indian Standard Waggon 28/8 prem, Madras Theatre 17/8 New India Assurance 48 prem, Scindhia Steam Navigation 34 prem, Steel Products 14/4 Tata Industrial Bank 51 prem, Triton 21, Burn 5 per cent prefs 90 and 7 per cent prefs 100 Bengal Floor 500 Bengal Brass 10/4, Hume Pipe 15 Mcfarlane 10/8.

Government paper 3 and half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81/9 and 1 lots at Rs. 81/14. War bonds (short loans) 99/4, 1927 at 100/4 and 1938 at 100/6.

The O. S. K. steamer Peking Maru left Singapore on the 21st instant for Bombay via Penang and Colombo.

THE ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

CORPORATION'S GRATITUDE.

THANKS TO MR. MONTAGU AND LORD SINHA.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

A special meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. The meeting was held with a view to express the Corproation's grateful thanks for the Royal Proclamation. There was a great difference of opinion as regards the wording of the resolution, and several amendments were moved by different members, and vigorous speeches of dissent were made. But with a view to showing a unanimity of feeling the amendments were accepted by Dr. Sukhia as alterations to the resolution and the movers of the amendments withdrew them, with the result that Col. Gidney's amendment omitting the third para was withdrawn, and Mr. Mody's and Mr. Petit's amendments were incorporated as parts of the resolution.

TO READ OR NOT TO READ?

Dr. Sukhia said it would be the most "ceremonious thing" for the President to read the Proclamation, than for himself to do so.

The President seemed willing to oblige Dr. Sukhia. But most of the members showed their unwillingness to have it read again, as they said they had read it and heard it already.

Mr. H. P. Mody raised a point of order and said Dr. Sukhia would next ask them to read the whole of Government of India Act etc., and were they going to read the whole thing? He thought it was ridiculous.

The President, however, insisted and was reading on when Mr. J. D. McBain rose to a point of order and said some of the members were whispering and were not listening to the Proclamation while it was being read. After the ceremonial of reading the Proclamation was over.

Dr. Sukhia moved:

MESSAGE OF LOYALTY AND THANKS.

"That the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay do hereby place on record their feelings of gratitude for the gracious message recently sent by His Majesty the King-Emperor to his people in India, assuring them of his earnest solicitude for their welfare and his sympathy towards their legitimate aspirations to representative institutions and full responsible Government—a message, which securing as it does in the future to the people of this country the highest gift that can be bestowed upon them by their Sovereign, will ever be cherished as their most important *Magna Charta*.

"2. That the Corporation desire to take this opportunity of conveying to His Imperial Majesty their profound sentiments of unswerving loyalty. They look forward with great pleasure to the forthcoming visit to India of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, which will afford the Corporation as the representatives of the Citizens of *Urbs Prima in Indis* an opportunity of personally giving expression to their fealty and homage to the Crown in the person of His Royal Highness.

"3. That the Corporation also desire to convey their thanks (1) to the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, for his wise and generous statesmanship in initiating and strenuously working out a measure of Indian reforms which culminated in the recent Government of India Act and (2) to the Houses of Parliament representing the British Nation for their sympathetic attitude towards the people of this country in carrying through the proposed reforms, thus vindicating once again the unfailing spirit of British justice in which the Indian people have ever reposed their faith.

"4 That the President be requested to communicate this Resolution through His Excellency the Governor to the King-Emperor and to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India."

Dr. Sukhia said he had tried his best to delete from the motion anything that was controversial. He went stage by stage into the many "rights and privileges" which were conferred on Indians by Queen Victoria the Good, King Edward the Pencemaker and King George the Magnanimous. He said the Proclamation conferred liberties on all Indians. Whether the Parsis were Indians as a debatable question.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla and Mr. S. C. Dhondy protested against this and said Parsis were Indians.

Mr. M. A. Havelwalla seconded.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla had very great pleasure in supporting it. The Proclamation was beautifully worded and breathed cheer and confidence. The Corporation should pass the resolution with necessary amendments.

Dr. Cursetji thought, the words *Urbs Prima in Indis* might be omitted and Bombay substituted.

MR. MODY'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. P. Mody had strong objections to the language of the resolution, although he had sympathy with the spirit of it. The language must be corrected in a manner which would be in consonance with the good sense of the Corporation, and they must delete some parts of the resolution which could not be supported by any facts or arguments. He wanted the last three or four lines of the first paragraph to be omitted. The message did not secure to the people of India self-government; and that according to the constitution was manifestly wrong. The rights had been secured to the people of India by an Act of Parliament and it was incorrect to say that the message had secured it to the people of India. He also objected to the words "highest gifts" which were very crude. He wanted the last few lines of the first para to be omitted, and he also objected to the phrase "*Urbs Prima in Indis*" which was a well-known rag. In the last paragraph he desired to say "humbly submit". He moved amendments accordingly and said it was incumbent upon members who brought forward resolutions of such a character to consult the Corporation first and ascertain the views of other members. When things of that character were brought forward and thrust upon the Corporation they were told that they must not create disunion and must not express dissentient views. That was the only reason why he had not raised the point of order, as he did not want to disturb the unanimity of the Corporation.

SOME MORE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. P. J. Marzban, seconding, said the third paragraph should be eliminated altogether. He had the greatest admiration for Mr. Montagu, but they had met there to convey to His Majesty their grateful thanks.

Mr. Mody's minor amendments were then added to the resolution.

Lt.-Col. Gidney thought that it would be best to delete the last three lines of the resolution altogether, and the third paragraph *in toto* and he moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. R. D. Hughes seconded the amendment.

"PROCLAMATION—STRIKING AND STATELY DOCUMENT."

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said:—They were much too apt to take the blessings of this life for granted and among them he counted those fine traditions of the British Crown which they saw reflected in the King-Emperor's message to India. The Royal Proclamation was a striking and stately document of great historic value which could be worthily compared with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII on the completion of fifty years of Crown Rule, and the memorable Proclamation of Queen Victoria in 1858 which was truly regarded as the "first charter of liberties to India." It was another shining landmark in Indian history and inaugurated a new era which had satisfied the expectations of the people of India as a whole. His Majesty the King-Emperor had acknowledged the right of the people of India to direct their affairs and safeguard their interests but he pointed out that the burden was too heavy to be borne in full until time and experience had brought the necessary strength. His Majesty had shown them once more how true he was to the type that they had learned to revere and how he carried on the noble traditions of his august father, Edward the Peacemaker, and of Queen Victoria. The welfare of India had always been regarded as a sacred trust by the Royal House of Windsor. To Indians the English throne had been a symbol of unity and the strength of the nation and it was the strongest link binding India to Great Britain. They did not hesitate to recognise that their country would be happier, more prosperous and more peaceful within the British Commonwealth than outside it. The Act was a measure of renunciation of authority and the relaxation of the guidance which the British nation had hitherto exercised as they believed that the time had come when the people of British India could safely be entrusted with a large share of direct responsibility for the administration of their affairs. If they proved themselves capable and worthy of the trust there was every possibility of a further transfer of internal authority within a measurable distance of time. But a heavy responsibility rested upon Indians in securing the success of the Reforms which would not be achieved without harmony and mutual co-operation and mutual goodwill and mutual confidence.

Continuing, Mr. Dumasia said:—

"We now look forward to the day when Bombay, as the first city in India, will have the privilege of showing their gratitude to the King's eldest son and His Royal Highness may rest assured that a welcome, no less cordial than was accorded to His Majesty, is in store for him when he visits India next cold weather. That the Prince of Wales should come so early in his public career to visit us is, I think, yet one more proof of the affectionate solicitude with which India is watched by the King-Emperor. So, while to-day singling out one particular act of His Majesty for our expression of thanks, we do but emphasise it as a means of showing our loyal and respectful admiration for his constant solicitude for us. That solicitude is inspired not only by the highest motives of duty and devotion, but it is based on a deep and abiding love of India, and I count myself fortunate that I should have this opportunity of making my humble acknowledgment of it."

He moved an amendment in the 4th paragraph.

"CO-OPERATION MUST BE MUTUAL."

Dr. M. B. Velker supported Col. Gidney because the Bill had not the least power to secure to the people of this country any Self-Government at all. His Majesty had asked not only the people of this country, but also the officials in this country to cooperate with such other. Co-operation should be mutual and on both sides, but Dr. Sukhia wanted the Indians alone to cooperate. If the officials did not want to cooperate, how could the people do so? Cooperation was also impossible in a country, where one people considered itself superior to the other.

MR. JAMNADAS SUPPORTS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said the resolution should be passed unanimously by them. It was not possible for him to express in adequate terms his disappointment at the way in which the resolution had been discussed by the Corporation. The wording of the resolution was not perfect, and there was a great necessity on Dr. Sukhia's part to consult the Corporation. But after the resolution had been brought forward it was out of place to move amendment after amendment and let the dignity of the Corporation be disturbed on an occasion like this. He appealed to Dr. Sukhia to accept the changes. He also appealed to Col. Gidney not to proceed further with his amendment.

They had to pay their thanks to one who had done more than any other individual to pass this Bill, and it passed his understanding why the Corporation should omit Mr. Montagu's name, as such an act would be misconstrued. That this Corporation should meet for the purpose of thanking His Majesty and then move an amendment to delete the name of Mr. Montagu from the resolution was an act which was sure to be misconstrued, and he for one would not support it. It was one of the most important documents in the history of British Rule in India, and he wanted to draw the attention of his countrymen to the words which asked the officials and the people cordially to co-operate with each other for the good of the country.

The Proclamation would inevitably and surely result in the country's securing Self-Government in the near future. While they recognised that this measure was the first substantial step to responsible government, the goal which was recognised by the King-Emperor, and by the Parliament, the reforms could not be successful unless the people and the officials were prepared to forget the past and tried to bring about co-operation with each other.

He could not let the opportunity pass without expressing the country's grateful thanks to Mr. Montagu for his most arduous and strenuous efforts he had made for securing to them the measure of responsible government. He claimed to speak with some amount of first-hand knowledge of Mr. Montagu's efforts. If there was any one in the British Empire who had striven most strenuously for securing to India her national rights, it was Mr. Montagu. Had it not been for Mr. Montagu they would not have got the Declaration of August 20. The Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri had expressed his gratitude to Mr. Montagu by saying that there should be a statue of Mr. Montagu in every village in this country. It was stated by some critics that that was a rhetorical exaggeration. But he (Mr. Jamnadas) literally meant that the work which Mr. Montagu had done for this country had laid it under a deep debt of gratitude and that Mr. Montagu really deserved a statue in every village in this country. He deserved the fullest gratitude of this country and his name would be placed foremost among the benefactors of India.

LORD SINHA'S NAME INCLUDED.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the resolution, with Mr. Mody's amendments. He also wanted the name of Lord Sinha to be coupled with that of Mr. Montagu. He moved an amendment to that effect.

Dr. Sukhia agreed to the addition of the name.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji at this stage appealed to Dr. Sukhia to accept Mr. Mody's amendment, and to Col. Gidney to withdraw his, which they did.

Dr. Viegas said it was not right to bring before the Corporation any political matters, but now that they were brought before them he would not speak a word against the resolution. They must be also truthful in everything they did and he objected to the word "initiated" in the resolution.

RESOLUTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The resolution was then passed unanimously with the alterations, at first moved as amendments, and since accepted by Dr. Sukhia.

The Corporation then adjourned.

MR. GANDHI IN CAWNPORE.

OPENS A SWADESHI STORES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 21.

Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mahommad Ali reached Cawnpore to-day by Bombay mail from Lucknow and were accorded an ovation at the railway station. They were carried in procession through daily decorated streets. About half way the procession came to grief owing to an accident which resulted in the death of a Moslem youth. It appears that one of the horses of the carriage containing Ali brothers fell down in some scrimmage to induce the brothers to get down at a certain place and the other horse became shy started kicking and the youth in question who was near by was struck near the heart and died. The procession from this point onwards became a funeral march, the corpse of the deceased being carried at the head of the procession with Ali brothers and serveral thousand others following the bier. The mass meeting which the Ali brothers had decided to address and at which many thousands of persons were to be present was abandoned.

Mr. Gandhi also reached Cawnpore to-day by the Punjab mail this afternoon. He too was received by a large gathering. He motored followed by an immense concourse of men to Meston Road where he opened a Swadeshi stores. After the opening ceremony was over Mr. Gandhi motored down to the residence of the victim of the earlier procession in Gwaltoli to express his sympathy with the family of the deceased.

THIRD LADKHED PARGANA CONF...

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 19.

The Third Ladkhed Pargana Conference, Yeotmal District, was held at Ghui under the presidency of Mr. Laxmanrao Oka, pleader, on the 18th instant, Mr. Abasaheb Khansode, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the guests and representatives, ventilated the grievances in the Pargana specially and requested the audience to take part in national questions. Mr. Oka narrated the history of agitation for the last fifteen years and explained at length how the nationalist movement in politics came out successful, though the bureaucracy tried to hush it.

FRAWLEY DRAMATIC CO.

"THREE WISE FOOLS" AT EXCELSIOR.

MOST SUCCESSFUL PREMIERE.

Never mind how successful theatrical performers may have been, the temperament of Indian Theatre followers is to want changes. Mr. Daniel Frawley, eminently successful as was his company a year ago in Bombay, has brought, with the exception of himself and two other gentlemen—Messrs. Blythe and Mathews, a new combination of actors and actresses and they were on view last night in a three act comedy by Mr. Austin Strong,—"Three Wise Fools." The comedy has also been known as "Three Wise Men" and after being produced at Parson's, Hartford, was transferred to the Criterion Theatre, New York about a fortnight later in October 1918. It reached England, at the Comedy Theatre last summer in which Miss Margaret Bannerman, Mr. Charles Glenny and Mr. Pat Somerset were the leads, and after a matter of six months they are still playing their old characters.

Of course those of us who have seen "Trilby" or "The Three Musketeers", or who have even read the books will at once be satisfied on the point that "Three Wise Fools" is something after the style of those plays but yet there was a freshness and a charm something so pleasingly simple about "Three Wise Fools" that as a comedy it was received with much cordiality by the large house just as the performance deserved. Comedy was there—good wholesome humour—and there was much incident that was thrilling. Then those who delight in sentiment did not have to search for it. As a matter of fact there was more sentiment than humour or excitement.

The "Three Wise Fools" who are the heroes in the play are three bachelors, just about in the middle of life who live together and whose somewhat uneventful and matter-of-fact household gets a great shock by the arrival of an orphan daughter of a lady they had all loved in vain in the days of their youth. The daughter was sent as a joint ward. The leader of the trio—temperamentally its Porthos—is a successful business man in finance, a peppery natured individual. Then the parallel of the dignified Athos of Alexander Dumas' famous book is a Judge—the Hon. James Turnbull and the third whom we shall liken to Aramis is a physician—Dr. Richard Gaunt—quite a sympathetic doctor with a special love of psycho-analysis, which struck one that it was not an easy character by any means.

Having Porthos, Athos and Aramis, we must find a D'Artagnan and he is provided by Gordon Findley, the young nephew of Mr. Theodore Findley, the financial "wise fool". The new arrival whose name is Sydney Fairchild is all brightness and so contagious is the quality that the whole household brightens up, even the furniture seems to smile and the three wise fools blossom out summer flowers. Then comes a very great change—a real thrill. The wild scene is provided by the appearance of a burglar, who has a grudge against the judge, together with a forger, who turns out to be Sydney's father. They break into the house and are caught by the police.

Sydney was, in fact, entirely faithful to her three guardians, but for helping her father to escape very naturally went for a time under grave suspicion. The young nephew stands out alone and refuses to believe any harm of Sydney, whatever the evidence might be, and it becomes obvious that events right themselves for Sydney Fairchild and Gordon Findley strike a life bargain and they, together with the "Three Wise Fools" live happily for the rest of their days.

Mr. T. Daniel Frawley is prominent as "Mr. Theodore Findley." It is an aggressive character but Mr. Frawley puts plenty of heart into the part and scores an unequivocal success. "Hon. James Turnbull" is taken by Mr. Rodney Hildrebrand and acted just as we should expect to see a judge in private life—some judges, while Mr. Henry Crosby is capitally cast for the third wise fool. He showed remarkable sensitiveness as "Dr. Richard Gaunt" and handled a different part with fascinating skill. His young nephew—"Gordon Findley"—as portrayed by Mr. Albert Morrison has plenty of spirit infused and the butler of Mr. T. Gordon Blyth has a bigger part than is often the case with butlers. Mr. Herbert Farjeon as "Benjamin Surratt", Mr. Vere Matthews as "John Crawshay", Mr. Homar Barton as "Poole, the detective", Mr. Edward Harford as "Clancy", and Mr. Taylor Graves as "Douglas" rendered excellent support to the chief characters.

Miss Beatrice Prentice makes a gentle, sweet and lovely "Sydney Fairchild. It is a pretty character and that is why Miss Prentice has been chosen for the part. In the scene in which she is overcome and assumes the hysterical because of the kindness of her guardians, Miss Prentice is exceedingly good and her first appearance stamps her as a capable actress. The other ladies in the cast are Miss Leslie Virdon who gives a capital impersonation of "Mrs. Saunders", and Miss Daphne Dinsmore as "Douglas". The staging and setting, attention to detail, and evidence of a well rehearsed comedy drama are only Frawleyesque and that means much. "Three Wise Fools" should draw great houses every time it is played.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 22.

Western disturbance now lies over the extreme north of India and has given light shower locally in Kashmir.

Forecast:—Some extension of rain into East and North Punjab.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Yellow Fever Committee, which is to be appointed by the Government of India, will include some of the leading medical experts in this country and will also have a small lay element.

Sir Hamilton Grant left Peshawar on tour to Dera Ismail Khan Tank, Bannu, Miranshah and Kohat.

BOMBAY AND ROYAL CLEMENCY.

72 AHMEDABAD PRISONERS RELEASED.

ALL RESTRICTIVE ORDERS CANCELLED.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Judicial Department of the Government of Bombay:—

"In pursuance of the Royal Proclamation of clemency to political offenders, the Governor of Bombay in Council has been pleased to cancel all executive orders hitherto in force under the Defence of India Act, the Ingress into India Ordinance or other special or emergency legislation involving restraints upon the liberty of British Indian subjects of His Majesty. Four persons convicted for offences against the State have been released.

2. The Governor-in-Council has further been pleased to direct the immediate release of 72 out of 123 persons sentenced by Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try offences in connection with the disturbances in Gujarat. Sensational reductions of sentences have been made in 18 other cases and all sentences of forfeiture of property have been remitted."

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

DETAILS OF STRUGGLE IN FIRST ROUND-TIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

SYDNEY:—A Lowe's opposition to Patterson in the first match of the Davis Cup as the finest game any Englishman has given to the Australian since Dayson won the Covered Court Championships last year against Patterson. Despite appearances, judged from the score, it was a very keen struggle throughout. Lowe in the first set led 3/1 and after losing the next three games reached four all but lost the set. The Australian's victory was mainly due to the perplexing manner in which he mixed up the drives and chopped the drop-shots.

Kingscote's defeat of Anderson who is a youthful contemporary of Patterson, was striking and decisive. The victor compelled the loser to play on the defensive throughout by making deep drives to the wings and never missing an opportunity getting to the net.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DISPLAY.

SHOW IN BOMBAY.

At the Empire Theatre on Wednesday night, before a large audience which included numerous ladies, the Physical Culture Display, arranged by the Noel Institute, proved an all-round success. The programme opened with a number of weight-lifting contests in which the pupils of the Institute took part, giving fair exhibitions. Special mention may be made of the display of D. K. Mehta, a 17-years old youth, who beat all the competitors. His exhibition of muscle control was excellent, and this young man is a fine specimen of physical development. The next item was a 6-round contest between Pte. Booth, A. & S. Highlanders, and Cpl. Hutton, H. M. S. Highflyer, which ended in Pte. Booth being knocked out in the 2nd round.

The Indian side of athletics was not neglected and the audience which was a mixed one, was treated to a wrestling match between Ramchandra of Poona and Dersnath of Ahmednagar. After some clever moves for positions, Ramchandra at last managed to neatly collar his opponent and with a twist had him on his back, a victory which was accomplished within two minutes and 32 secs.

Prof. Noel himself did some clever weight-lifting. A 6-round contest between Stoker Arnold, in a 10-round bout, against Milton, concluded the enemy.

The results of the contests were as follows:—

Weight Lifting (Class 7st. 7lbs.)—G. Conroy beat D. M. Pocha.

Weight Lifting (8st. 7lbs.)—A. B. Hakim beat S. S. Shavaksha.

Six Round Boxing Contest for a Purse.—Corpl. Hutton, R.M.L.I. (9st. 6lbs.), H.M.S. Highflyer, knocked out Pte. Booth, A. & S. Highlanders (9st. 6lbs.), in the second round.

Weight Lifting, (10st.)—D. K. Mehta.

Weight Lifting (11st. 7lbs.)—S. R. Mody.

Wrestling Contest for a Purse.—Ramchandra, of Poona (described as the winner of 56 bouts), threw Dersnath, of Ahmednagar (described as the winner of 67 bouts), after 2 mins. 32 secs.

Six Round Boxing Contest for a Purse.—Stoker Arnold (11st. 2lbs.) vs. Kubes (10st. 10lbs.).—A hard and closely contested fight was won by the stoker on points.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £2,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 22nd January, 1920.

Total amount of tenders received Bombay £3,00,000; elsewhere £1,855,000; total £4,855,000.

Total amount accepted Bombay £1,220,000; elsewhere £779,000, total £2,000,000.

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Work Before Us.

SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

UNDER the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the All-India and the Indian Home Rule Leagues PUBLIC MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, when Messrs. M. R. Jayker, K. M. Munshi, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. A. Master, Drs. M. B. Velkar, Savarkar, Sheth Narandas Purshottamdas and others will speak on "The Work Before Us."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, will preside.

All are cordially invited to attend.

TABLEAUX OF INDIAN PICTURES

IN AID OF THE

Punjab Relief Fund.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT BART.

A SERIES of Tableaux of INDIAN PICTURES by Parsi ladies and gentleman in aid of the Punjab Relief Fund will be given at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE on FRIDAY, 6th February, at 5-30 p.m. Details as to tickets of admission, etc., will be announced latter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Jnuary 23, 1920.

A GREAT CONVERSION.

At the hour of defeat, one of the greatest Germans said "I have outlived my faith." For men devoid of the power of right reflection, there is no hope except the sobering effect of experience, and the most pathetic of human experiences is the knowledge that the faith on which one staked one's all, was, after all, an illusion. Those who, however, in spite of disillusionment persist in the course of inefficacy and wrong find no excuse to give at the time of the inevitable recoil, especially as they will have imparted greater momentum to the results of failure. Lord French has now after two years of Irish Viceroyalty confessed to a new faith. The panacea for Irish discontent was once declared by a British statesman as twenty years' resolute Government. Now Lord French after the resolute government of a tenth of the period, has confessed to a sense of exhaustion, and suggested the only remedy for national discontent discovered by the wit of man. Even the most cruel conditions of captivity pall on the souls of men and they dream of freedom. The only measure with which the innate passion for freedom may be curbed, but [illegible] is the application of [illegible] makeshifts that pretend to combine the principles of coercion and conciliation and to fail for Empires [illegible] on the rule of graduated vassalage. [illegible] of a federated commonwealth in which all the elements of the [illegible] Empire struggle in goodwill, is the only durable basis of Imperial concord. These are elementary facts liable to fade in the lust of domination, and Germany which sought to found an Empire by obsolete weapons of military [illegible] found the folly of reckoning [illegible] on the doctrine of force. [illegible] necessary [illegible] course possible by force of arms, but no scheme of durable federation is possible without the free or deluded assent of nations.

Irish history itself illustrates the potency of the nationalist spirit. Prolonged periods of extreme coercion we do not find, because the exercise of force sickens men and compels them to seek respite. The vacillations between the unrestained use of force and the attempt at agreement show the fatigue which overtakes men who propose the wrong remedy. Lord French was sent to Ireland because the Irish nation was prepared within the limits of caution to fight for full independence. and it was necessary to have a ruler who was a soldier accustomed to command troops. There is no other justification for the appointment of soldiers as proconsuls, and whereever they appear, there is the presumption of a truce or latent war. He did his duty with vigour, and in all other respects of administration he was a failure, and small blame to him, as no one expected him to perform prodigies of statesmanship. With seventy-thousand troops and a well-armed constabulary he patrolled Ireland with occasional skirmishes, in which the party that was brutal in assault got as good as it gave. After presiding over this scene of waste, Lord French has at last discovered the inutility of ruling, by repression, a race fired with the idea of freedom and all the courage of martyrdom—which love, religion and patriotism alone can inspire. Lord French has recognised that only two courses are possible, military rule and self-government. The discovery would be useless if he did not also realise the efficacy of one of them and the perniciousness of the other. He has learnt the right remedy, and it is for him to demand it or invite a successor sceptical of his conclusion, but ready to be schooled in experience. The trial of "renewing the armoury," a phrase not long ago heard in India, it is not necessary in Ireland, because it has been perfected and carried to its utmost length; the last word in militarist experiments, Ireland has had. Lord French at last gravitates to the lesson of history and cries for Home Rule of some kind. A scheme of alleged Home Rule, which is not coterminous with the demand of self-determination, is not likely to last. But it is not necessary to examine Lord French's proposal, because it is a problem of statesmanship in which he cannot shine in wisdom. The conspicuous fact is that he tried to do his mission, applied the remedy in which he was an honest adept, and now reported that it will not work. The pacification of Ireland is not a job for the soldier—such is the despairing confession of the Viceroy. He might have had swarms of troops and spies to guard Ireland, but now that the limit has been reached, the only solution is that which will involve the withdrawal of troops and the avoidance of pure force.

Lord French's disillusionment is an example of the failure, crime and absurdity of ruling a civilised people on terms other than those of equal partnership. In fact the health and self-realisation of a nation is measured by the freedom it enjoys. It is a lesson over which the bureaucracy everywhere, and not less in India, would do well to ponder. Officials have had discretion enough to contend that repression is not their sole remedy for discontent, but that they would instil a measure of reform occasionally. But they have on the whole loved the nostrum of coercion and looked on the effects of freedom with grave misgivings. A large element of self-interest happens to be involved in the issue. The respect for freedom as a right is no more than lip-homage [illegible] wherever it appears on their programme it is usually as a parenthesis and an afterthought, useful for keeping up appearances and leaving its value unexaggerated. In their representation to the Secretary of State the Government of India said they believed that their repressivve measures, unless coupled with definite steps in the direction of political advance can only provide a temporary remedy for "political crimes." As regards the measure of political advance they thought it was proper to couple with repression, they later showed a degree of illiberalism unworthy of them; in the matter of repression they are not so illiberal. The theory of coupling political freedom with repression is peculiarly their own and if they had their way the former element would be comparatively unobservable. The system of [illegible] known as a couple in science results in wasteful rotation, and it will be [illegible] if the bureaucracy gave up its favourite pastime of putting reform against repression by way of a couple. If there is to be any practical meaning in the New Era the bureaucracy must sacrifice its traditional sagacity and realise that freedom and co-operation are possible only in the inverse ratio of repression. When their special coercive powers are reduced to a nullity, we shall have the beginings of responsibility. In 1908, on the eve of the Minto-Morley Reform, there was a Royal Proclamation and a call for co-operation. Of what followed the high hopes of those days and the accumulation of repression, it is not necessary to speak. We hope in the experiences of the New Era which is said to have dawned, we shall retain happier memories. For it to be possible, the bureaucracy should realise the inwardness of Lord French's conversion, and admit they have outlived their faith.

THE WRONGS OF LABOUR.

The steady extension of the factory system in this country is bringing into relief the miserable conditions in which operatives live, the scanty wage with which they have to content themselves, the evil temptations to which they are exposed and the exhausting drudgery they have to go through day after day. The public conscience is being slowly roused by the serious social effects of the demoralizing and deadening atmosphere in which factory workers toil and live, and greater attention is now being paid to problems concerning labour in large industrial centres. But few have an adequate idea of the poverty, squalor and misery in which the mass of the so-called lower classes of our people live in almost all towns, cities and even villages in this country. Over-crowding, excessively long hours of work and insanitary surroundings are not the results only of the introduction of the large modern industry and of capitalism. These evils are aggravated in centres of modern industry and attract greater public attention. They are no less prevalent elsewhere, however, and seem to be tolerated as if they were natural and inevitable. Labourers, and particularly those of the "lower" classes, are badly housed, are inadequately protected from cold and rain and receive an insufficient wage; and their standard of living is extremely low and may be even characterized as wretched. The idea that no true progress of the community is possible without a steady and material improvement in the condition of the millions of these workers, must sink deep into the minds of the educated and the wealthy classes and organized efforts will have to be made to bring about the desired uplift.

The question of the urgency of welfare work among the labouring classes working in factories and living in slums and the responsibility in this regard attaching to employers, local bodies and the Government, was discussed at length at the Madras Economic Conference before which papers were read on the condition of the housing of the poor in Madras city and the problems connected with the condition of living of the "lower" classes, especially of the *paraiyas*. The factory workers in Bombay and other industrial centres likewise came in for a good deal of attention and, therefore, the discussion which took place at the conference was of very wide applicability. Mrs. Whitehead, the wife of the Bishop of Madras, submitted a paper in which an account was given of the welfare work that is being attempted in Madras city. She gave a graphic description of the "Paracheries" or slums, 150 of which are found dotting the municipal area of the city of Madras. The description she has given of the land, the houses, the sanitary conditions, the water-supply, and the lighting of the slums and of the poverty, the [illegible], the intemperance and the [illegible] which work havoc with the [illegible] occupants, must send a shiver through every humane and sympathetic person. Speaking of the houses in the Paracheries, Mrs. Whitehead observed: "The houses are built on the ground without a plinth and in wet weather [illegible] never dry. When the ordinary [illegible] water becomes mingled with [illegible] either from the cesspools or, [illegible] sometimes happens, from the [illegible] pipes themselves, the condition [illegible] of the house can hardly be imagined by [illegible] who have not seen it. It has recently been stated that the death-rate in one-roomed houses is 60 per mille, in two-roomed houses 19, and in three-roomed [illegible] 9 per mille, figures which [illegible] are eloquent than any words to describe the evils arising from bad housing. On a comparison of the average [illegible] of the families living in the [illegible] the charges Government have [illegible] account of the inmates of [illegible] to the striking conclusion that we are feeding our convicts better than our honest servants." The result of this procedure must, in her opinion, be "not only a very great loss of infantile life but a low standard of physique which will have a very serious effect in the years to come."

The writers of the other papers on the subject [illegible] welfare work fully corroborate the statements made by Mrs. Whitehead and pointed to the need of systematic effort at reform. The greatest difficulty experienced by working class people is that of securing house sites and accommodation. A majority of them live in one-room houses and the value of land is going up to such an extent that sites for houses are not obtainable. There is a bitter complaint on the score both of quality and quantity in the matter of houses. In Madras, as in Bombay, bunglows of wealthy people have extensive compounds while the poorer classes have to huddle up like cattle in small, ill-lighted and ill-ventilated rooms. One of the papers before the Economic Conference summed up the position thus: "The housing conditions of the poor in this city are frightfully bad and are a disgrace to the people and the Government. A large increase in the number of dwellings is the most urgent need and the State must see that they come into existence. The most suitable agencies are associations similar to the English public utility societies, co-operative societies, and employers of labour, including the State and the Municipality." We strongly feel that it is high time this question was seriously taken up by public bodies and muncipal and local authorities throughout the country. The problem of the conditions in which the labouring classes of different grades and social status live and work, will present varied aspects from place to place and the remedies for their amelioration will have to be adjusted to the local needs. Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona will have their own peculiarities as Madras has. But at bottom the evils to be combated are essentially the same every where. The Tanjore Panchamas, as one of the papers discussed at the Madras Conference showed, unlike their brethren in other parts of the Southern Presidency, "do not as a general rule own the site of their houses and are at any moment liable to be turned out of their dwellings by an offended mirasdar." We are told that "this feeling of helplessness reacts on the Panchama and makes him, as a rule, reckless of the future and only too ready to find his one comfort in the toddy shop where he may drown his miseries in deep potations." It is all a trouble about decent dwellings, sanitary surroundings, education, common amenities of life, and a living wage for the worker and his family. The presence or absence of these vital necessaries makes all the difference in the world to the manual labourer between the life of a human being and that of a beast; and considerations of national progress as well as those of humanity demand that the problem should be squarely faced. As regards the condition and needs of factory workers, the responsibility of local authorities, the State and social workers is patent. The labour strikes, which are occurring in all directions, are both a warning and an appeal. They are the eruptions which reveal the existence of a deep-seated evil. The immediate issue may be a demand for higher wages and a reduced number of hours, and it will be settled by the concession of the claims, in whole or in part. But as we have attempted to indicate above, the real labour problem is much larger and it will have to be tackled in an organized, responsible and sustained manner with the object to be attained clearly in view and the lines of ameliorative work definitely laid down. As Mrs. Whitehead observed, "to spin schemes and reduce them to paper is an easy matter," but "to raise up the depressed, to set free vast numbers of men and women who are enslaved under the tyranny of poverty, disease and vice, requires a real power of sympathy and active love and a constant subduing of selfish aims." Is it too much to hope that this spirit of love, sacrifice and service will be forthcoming in abundance at the present fateful stage in the history of this country when it is on the eve of great political and economic development? The mill-owners of Bombay in their present attitude towards their employees exhibit a contrary spirit and and reveal a lamentable lack of realisation, on their part, of the responsibility they owe to Labour and the community alike.

Notes of the Day.

Incredible, But True.

The "Janmabhumi" writes:—

Mr. Neville is a gentleman from England who is a Solicitor by profession and has come over to the Punjab to be instructed first hand in the matter of the Punjab appeals pending before the Privy Council. He was in Amritsar at the Congress and on the 25th night a body of twenty soldiers from Jullunder garrison broke open the doors of Mr. Neville's rooms in his lodgings and asked him how, if he was a white man, he dared to work and gather materials against Dyer and the men who were with him at the Jallianwala Bagh. One of these men told Mr. Neville that he had "shot the whole seething mass of sweaty natives." It is fortunate that these brutes spared the life of Mr. Neville and what is less than that, spared the valuable papers in his possession. That such an event should have occurred against an English Soliciter who is regarded as an officer of the Courts, against an English gentleman resident in India, betokens the ape and the tiger that is still rampant in the soldier which quails not before Proclamations nor is killed by the Statutes of the Realm. And there was a tragic pathos too in the occurrence when it coincided in point of time with the Royal assent and the Royal clemency.

Punjab in "New Era."

Here is the case of an Englishman, who for befriending Indians in a time of distress, was visited with something more than the usual tribute of slander and vilification. Mr. Neville came to the Punjab for taking instructions on the Punjab appeals and became a marked man. There is a touch of improbability about the story, but in the Punjab all distinctions between possibilities and impossibilities were destroyed by the outbreak of madness. Of the raiding of villages by parties of soldiers, we had exciting accounts during the course of the Hunter evidence. The military raid on Mr. Neville by a party of twenty gallant soldiers from Julunder, is an exploit worthy only of Punjab strategists. On Christmas night, when Christians are supposed to remember the message of "Peace on Earth and Goodwill among men," it was left to a part of the Jullunder Garrison to raid a private house like a gang of Prussians. They wanted to know how he could, as a white man, collect evidence against one who was, according to them, a flower of their race. One of them glorying in the memory of Jhallianwala, recalled how "he shot the whole seething mass of sweaty natives." The firing was directed to the thickest part of the crowd, and the hero, in the frenzy of his relish, spoke only the truth. But why should these men go mad against Mr. Neville? The danger of collecting private evidence, is practically eliminated by the Indemnity Act. Perhaps the misguided men did not know the legal immunity of General Dyer. Could not the Publicity Board have acquainted the men with the fact and tranquillised them by way of caution in the New Era?

Imaginary Virtues

While the Congress has expressed its sense of disappointment at the Reform Act, wholehearted supporters of the Scheme are turning against the very idea that Home Rule should be conferred without delay. Thus "New India" is the warmest supporter of the instalmentary system of attaining Home Rule and deprecating the impatience of the Congress, it dwells upon the felicitous virtue of getting Home Rule in fragments. "New India" says:—

> We are personally glad that the transfer of power from Parliament to the people of India is to be accomplished by a gradual process, swift as we desire it to be, rather than by a single stroke of the pen; because among other reasons, the transfer assumes in the one case the character of a free gift, blessing alike the donor and the receiver, whereas in the other it may take the semblance, or be vitiated by the touch, of a forced necessity.

There is a lot of emotional tortuousness in the idea that to get Home Rule directly would involve the "touch of a forced necessity," whereas to get it, piecemeal, would involve blessings. Taking Mr. Tilak's simile we should get our rupee in a single transaction or we may get it in sixteen instalments; in which of the two procedures, the touch of forced necessity will appear is, of course, a matter of opinion. There may be a hundred reasons to support the proposal for a graduated scheme of self-government, but the plea of moral felicity is not one of them.

Bombay Telegraph Staff.

The mass meeting of the members of the Telegraph offices in Bombay which was held the other day for the consideration of grievances, was thoroughly representative and the proposals they have formulated deserve the immediate attention of the Director-General. The resolutions they have passed concern the scale of allowance which is inadequate for present conditions, and there is no complication of issues since their demands are moderate and relate only to their payment. During the war and after, the members of the Telegraph Department worked under enormous strain. Even now, the congestion of traffic is so great that all departments are working double-speed and it is only fair that they should be considerately treated. In addition to the strain of work, which is naturally severe on account of the position of Bombay, there is the argument of high prices which the authorities should consider. The very fact that there is delay over the wires for the transmission of messages, shows that the staff is not equal to the work of despatch and that it is having a hard time. Members of the junior departments have been favourably treated in the matter of a fair start and fixed increments. Of the rest, there is not one who does not feel that he deserves to get better than he is paid. They ask for a special Bombay City Allowance of 50 per cent. similar to that granted in Burma. The demand is not excessive and now that the Director-General has had due notice of the grievances of his men, we hope he will act with promptness and liberality.

OUTLIVED HIS FAITH!

A CONVERT TO HOME RULE.

LORD FRENCH'S CONFESSIONS.

CONVINCED OF FUTILITY OF MILITARY RULE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

The "Pall Mall Gazette's" correspondent Dublin announces that Lord French has been converted to Home Rule and become convinced that the only method of dealing with Ireland is by conceding the fullest measure of autonomy consistent with imperial supremacy. Lord French recognises that only two courses are possible, either military rule or self-Government and has become convinced of the futility of the former.

The correspondent adds that these statements are made on a high authority associated with the Irish administration and adds that Lord French favours a more comprehensive measure than outlined by Mr. Lloyd George in Parliament in December and says that the latter's proposals, when embodied as a Bill, will be found more comprehensive than indicated in the speech The correspondent proceeds to deal with the Irish municipal elections emphasising the supremacy gained by Sinn Fein, which is now the party in power adding that any Irish settlement must be arranged with Sinn Fein. He understands that one of the first actions of the Sinn Fein majority a the Dublin Corporation will be to repudiate the authority of the Local Government Board in connection with municipal administration.

IRISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

The Irish municipal elections, in which the Sinn Fein was very prominent, have passed off in comparative quietness. The results are still undeclared, but, apparently, Sinn Feiners have not swept the polls, as was anticipated. The election was based on Proportional Representation. The most notable incident was the arrest of Daniel Doherty, President of the Sinn Fein Club at Strabane, while votes were being counted.

STRIKE RIOTS IN NEUTRAL ZONE.

FIRING KILLS SEVERAL DEMONSTRATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.—There were strike riots yesterday in the neutral zone opposite the Belgian sector on the right bank of the Rhine. The strikers stormed the Town Hall of Hamborn, pillaged food supplies, and seized the arms of the police. Riots and pillaging also occurred at Sterkrade and Topai, where the military fired on the demonstrators, several Spartacists being killed and wounded and forty arrested. The strikers demand a six-hour day, five-day week, and a minimum wage of forty marks daily.

The German Government, by permission of the Belgian authorities, has sent military reinforcements to the neutral zone.

MORE WILLY-NICKY LETTERS

EX-KAISER ON "ANGLO-MANIA."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Continuing the publication of Willy-Nicky correspondence the "Morning Post" says that the Kaiser, writing on September 26, 1905, says:—"The Continental combine, flanked by America, is the sole manner effectively to block the way to the whole world becoming John Bull's private property, but your allies are so hypnotised by Cowes and Brest and Entente Cordiale that they scarcely do anything in foreign politics without consulting London first. It would be a good thing if you would have Nelidoff advised to put a stop to this Anglomania, and remind the French that their future lies with you and us." Later, the ex-Kaiser says:—"The visit of the British fleet to Swinemuende and Danzig went off without collisions. The public was civil and hospitable, but without enthusiasm. I had one of my friends at Ebbjerg who speaks Danish and English well. He went on board the ships, disguised as a coal-merchant and frequently dined with the officers. They told him that they were sent to the Baltic to show the Emperors that the British fleet would never allow them to decide anything as they pleased. A fine piece of impudence!"

"THE ASSURED PEACE."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPTIMISTIC MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George, in a message on his birthday to the "Daily Graphic", says:—"The tumult of human anger and unrest is settling down to assured peace."

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION.

ALLIES HAND OVER TERMS OF PEACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 21.

PARIS.—The Allies have handed the terms of peace to the Hungarian Delegation. The Treaty in the main follows the line of the treaty of St. Germain with Austria.

WILL HOLLAND DELIVER UP EX-KAISER?

ALLEGED OFFENCE NOT PROVIDED FOR IN DUTCH LAWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

PARIS:—The Supreme Council has approved the letter demanding the surrender of the German war criminals.

It is pointed out in Conference circles hat in the event of Holland's being disinlined to deliver up the ex-Kaiser, Holland will have ground for resistance in the act that the offence named in the treaty, namely, crimes against international morality and sacredness of treaties is not proided for in the Dutch Laws or in the extradition treaties.

French circles generally expect that Hol and will refuse to deliver up the ex-Kaiser.

RED SIBERIAN ARMY.

LED BY GERMAN GENERAL BLUECHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

It is stated that the Red Siberian army is led by the German General Bluecher, and that furthermore the German militarists attended the recent military conference in Moscow.

EISNER'S ASSASSINATION.

COUNT ARCO VALLEY SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

MUNICH.—Count Arco Valley has been sentenced to death for the assassination of Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, in February last.

YEOTMAL'S RAILWAY GRIEVANCS.

GREAT CONGESTION OF GOODS.

(From a Correspondent,)
YEOTMAL, Jan. 20.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Merchants Association, Yeotmal, held on Monday, the 19th instant, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Dravid passed resolutions recording the various grievances of goods and passenger traffic on the Central Provinces Railway and requesting the railway authorities to increase rolling stock on the Central Provinces Railway and reduce congestion of goods at Yeotmal station within a month, to double the allotment of waggons at Murtazapur for the Central Province Railway Traffic, to engage a sufficient staff of coolies to unload goods at Murtazapur. Various speakers detailed the hardships to passengers and damage to goods caused through the insufficient and inefficient management of railway authorities, Goods worth nearly 35 lakhs lay at the Yeotmal station without adequate protection from fire, rain or theft. A goods shed at Yeotmal was, therefore, an urgent necessity. Another resolution declared general belief of the people based on actual experience that the Central Provinces Railways had proved harmful rather than a blessing to traders and passengers.

All leading merchants and many respectable citizens were present at the meeting. Mr. Gruer, Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Gracie, railway engineer who attended seemed to have appreciated the several speeches. Resolutions were communicated by wire to the chairman of the Railway Board and to the Viceroy, the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and the Commissioner, Berar through the Deputy Commissioner of Yeotmal.

The East African Menace.

DRIVING OUT THE INDIANS.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I.—THE FINDINGS OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION REPORT.

When I reached Mombassa at the end of November, 1919, a copy of the Final Report Part I, of the Economic Commission of the East Africa Portectorate was put into my hands. It was printed with the Royal arms prominently displayed on its title page and on its outside cover. In its opening paragraphs it contained two warrants issued by His Majesty's Ministers, the Heads of Government in March, 1917, and May, 1917, respectively.

On reading through this Report, I found that it had held its sessions during a period of twenty two months, and that the evidence had been regarded as of such an important nature that it had all been taken on oath. The Chairman of the Commission was a leading member of the Executive Government of the Protectorate.

Excluding Indians—the Main Object.

This East Africa Economic Commission, thus officially appointed by His Majesty's Ministers, was instituted in direct relation to the Conference of the Allied Nations at Paris, held during the War. It followed throughout the three main headings of that War Conference, dealing with:

(1) Measures for the War period.

(2) Transitory measures of reconstruction.

(3) Permanent measures.

It is under the third heading "permanent measures" that the conclusions of the Commission on the Indian Question are given. If one may judge from a very careful reading of the whole Report,—not once but many times over,—the clear impression is left that these conclusions on the Indian Question were regarded by the Commissioners themselves as by far the most important and convincing part of the whole subject. They are stated at the end of Capter VII. The heading of this chapter is "General Native Policy." The whole problem of the Native Policy of the Protectorate is made to depend on this one final judgment and verdict.—the exclusion of the Indians.

The Influence of the Asiatic.

The pages dealing with the Indian Question read as follows:—

"We have left to the end what is perhaps the factor which more directly than any other affects the welfare of the Native—that is, the influence of the Asiatic.

"It is hoped that the frank discussion of this subject will not cause offence, but it is one which calls for plain speaking.

"It must be borne in mind that any criticisms of the Indians which it may be necessary to make, refer specifically to those in this protectorate. These are mostly drawn from the lowest type of artizan coolie and "banya" or small shop-keeping classes, and include few representatives of the more responsible elements of the population of India.

"Further, such criticisms, like most generalisations, are subject to exceptions. There are some Indians in the country who have proved themselves reliable members of Society, and of whom we should be sorry to use disparaging terms. Exceptions, however, have little bearing upon the main argument.

Before the advent of the Imperial B. E. A. Company, Indians were established on the Coast, where they seized the opportunity afforded them by the abolition of slavery, to oust by loan and foreclosure the ancient Arab trade and civilisation of which Zanzibar was the centre. But except for occasional incursions by half-caste Baluchis, the interior was untouched by Indian influence till British control was effected. The introduction of the coolies employed on the construction of the Uganda Railway was the first connection of Indians with the interior. The empolyment of Indian labour for this work was due, it is believed, purely to considerations of convenience, and here it is instructive to note that not only did the capital cost of the Indian-built Railway work out excessively high—more than double the sum for which a reputable firm of British Contractors had offered to execute the task with African labour, but that the working costs per train mile of the Uganda Railway are higher than those of the railways of the South African Unions, though the percentage of white men employed on the latter is more than twenty times as great.

"Decadent Civilisation of India."

It may be permitted to question whether the autorities of the time realised the immense Imperial significance, for good or evil, of their action in promoting contact between the Natives of East Africa and the decadent civilisation of India. The inevitable effect of the intervention of an intermediate race between European and African is that that race absorbs most of the occasions of personal contact with the African. Hence such intimate influences as the African of this country is at present receiving are mainly imparted to him by the Asiatic, an are predominantly Indian rather tha British.

East Africa is in a somewhat differen position from any other countries of Africa in respect of this problem.

The self-Governing states of the Union together with the Rhodesias, control In dian immigration, with a view to ulti mate exclusion. In Natal, Indian labour was at one time introduced, but its introduction was subsequently agreed to have been a mistake, and drastic steps have been taken to limit and localise effects.

In the African Protectorates under th Colonial Office, immigration is not pro hibited, with the result that in East Africa the immigrants have not been confined to the trading class, but have included coolies, clerks, artizans and mechanics. German East Africa has for long protected this invasion, but latterly for political reasons, considerable encouragement was given to Indians there.

It is a distinguishing peculiarity of this country that here the Indian plays the parts of the clerk, artizan, carpenter, mechanic, etc., functions which the African is capable, with training of performing, and does elsewhere perform, satisfactorily. The presence of the Indians, organised as they are to keep the African out of every position which an Indian could fill, deprives the African of all incentives to ambition and opportunities of advancement.

Gratitude!

It may be admitted that the Indian has played and still plays a useful part in opening up trade, stimulating the wants of the natives and inducing them to part with their products for purposes of export. For this service he is entitled to credit, but the essential point is that the same service might, with due encouragement, have been performed by the native peoples.

In every direction, the sphere of the Indian in this country is not complemental but competitive with those of the European and African. Even in the minor spheres the European, if the Indian would submit to the civic, moral and commercial obligations current in European Society, has nothing to fear from Indian competition, the contrary theory, which formerly found in local governing circles, having been completly exploded by the history of the past thirteen years. But with the African, the case is different. He is not strong enough anywhere to stand against the competition of the more crafty race. So long as that race is organised to keep him in servitude, by shouldering him out of all the posts lie in the path of his advancement, he must be content to remain a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water.

There are, therefore, strong economic reasons against the free admission of certain classes of Indians into the country.

There are unfortunately other reasons of even greater weight against all Indian immigration into this, or indeed any part of Africa.

"Moral Depravity of the Indian."

Physically, the Indian is not a wholesome influence, because of his incurable repugnance to sanitation and hygiene. In this respect the African is more civilised than the Indian, being naturally cleanly in his ways; but he is prone to follow the example of those around

(Continued on Page 2

STRIKE STILL ON.

NO DISTURBANCES.

SIR G. LLOYD BUSY

FOR SECURING EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT.

The mill strike situation continued unchanged yesterday. The day passed off peacefully, unmarred by any disturbances. The strikers kept to their homes and no demonstrations took place in any part of the city. The employees of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company and the Burmah Oil Company at Sewri are also still out, about two hundred employees of the first named company making a demonstration in front of the Works. They threw stones at the Works but were dispersed shortly after by the police who arrived on the spot. The strike of the cranemen and hoistmen of the Port Trust also continued yesterday.

The Mazagaon workshops of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. were affected yesterday, about seven hundred workmen employed there going out after putting in an appearance in the morning. It is stated that the men held a meeting on Wednesday night, when they decided upon striking work.

The workmen of the Carnac Road Branch of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co.: also went on strike.

About 500 men working in the Bombay Port Trust Workshop at Mallet Road struck work yesterday. These men held a meeting yesterday morning at Mazagon, when it was stated that a representation would be sent to the authorities, stating their demands.

SETTLEMENT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Labour Settlement Committee was held yesterday, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. Sir Narayan said he had as yet received no reply to the representation submitted to his Excellency by him on behalf of the Committee, but hoped to get one shortly. He told the representatives of operatives, present at the meeting, that he had now placed the whole matter into the hands of his Excellency at the desire of the operatives themselves. He hoped that a settlement arrived at through his Excellency's intervention would meet with the approval of all concerned and would be gratefully accepted by the operatives, who, by doing so, would greatly strengthen the hands of their well-wishers for the permanent welfare and interests of the operatives.

At the suggestion of a representative of he operatives, the Committee decided to notify to the workmen by posting notices the gates of mills whatever decision is arrived at through his Excellency's intervention.

The Committee then adjourned.

TOWARDS EQUITABLE SETTLEMENT.

THE GOVERNOR'S EFFORTS.

We understand that his Excellency the Governor had a series of interviews with the leading millowners yesterday and is making every effort to secure an equitable settlement of the strike.

MEETING AT PAREL.

There was a large gathering of operatives at a meeting held yesterday at 7 p.m., assembled at the Manaji Rajuji's Wadi, Parleo, anxious to know the progress which the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee had made to bring about the settlement of the present strike. The gathering was addressed by Messrs. K. R. Korgaokar, L. B. Nayak and N. D Kadam. They explained to the audience the whole situation and the efforts made until now by the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee in the interest of the operatives, including the representation made to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The audience very much liked the idea of the Governor being asked to intercede on their behalf, and they expressed their thought that now that the Governor had interested himself in their behalf, there would be a happy termination of the present strike. The speakers particularly emphasised the necessity of the workers maintaining peace and order, in order that those that were working for their interests might not be handicapped in their endeavours.

This appeal was readily responded to.

MAZAGON DOCK MEN ON STRIKE.

We are witnessing an epidemic of strikes. The P. & O. and B. I. Dock men struck work. Another 10,000 men are added to the list of strikers. A meeting of 5,000 men was held at Sir Michael D'Lima's, when the demands were formulated, and Mr. Joseph Baptista was authorised to negotiate with the Dock authorities for a settlement. From Mr. Baptista's speeches and other speakers, it appears that the facts of the case are as follows:—Some time ago the workmen appealed to their respective chargemen to represent their grievances to the Superintendent occasioned by the abnormal rise in the price of foodstuffs. They stated that the only improvement in their earnings over their pre-war wages was an allowance of 10 per cent., a batta of two annas a day, and a bonus of one month's pay given last year. They requested that the allowance should be increased to 35 per cent., and the batta to four annas a day and the bonus should be paid by the 15th of January. The chargemen, however, declined to represent their cases apparently from fear of being dismissed as ringleaders, and directed the men to approach the foreman personally. As the foreman was an Englishman, it was deemed desirable that the demands should be expressed in writing. Accordingly the demands were reduced to writing and this petition was at the request of the men taken by a workman, named Shaik Oomer Fakir Saheb, turner and fitter, to the foreman, who promised to send the petition to the Superintendent, and bring back his reply. Thereafter the Superintendent called the chargemen. The men do not know what transpired in the Superintendent's office, but the chargemen intimated to the workmen that their requests could not be complied with and that if they were not satisfied, they could seek employment elsewhere and leave the Dock's services. The men could not believe that such an unsympathetic and inconsiderate reply could have really been sent by the Superintendent to them, but they had no access to the Superintendent and had no means of ascertaining the true facts, as they doubted the genuineness of the alleged message given to them. In this plight some men requested Mr. Joseph Baptista to intervene and act on their behalf. Mr. Baptista as a friend of labour, not in his professional capacity as a barrister, wrote on the 15th instant to the Superintendent of the Docks workshop, Mr. Murdoch, communicating the demands of the men, the facts stated above and the doubt of the men concerning the genuineness of the reply. He further requested Mr. Murdoch to let him know whether such was really his reply, or to call the men before him and let them know his decision personally. Mr. Baptista pleaded for a sympathetic consideration of the reasonable demands and avert the strike, as every new strike in the existing explosiveness of the atmosphere endangered the peace of the city and the lives of citizens. This letter was sent by Mr. Baptista to Mr. Murdoch through his nephew, who was told by Mr. Murdoch that he would place the case before the Managing Agents of his Department. It appears the Managing Agents met on the 16th instant, but as neither the men nor Mr. Baptista heard from Mr. Murdoch, Mr. Baptista wrote again on the 17th instant, in which he urged upon Mr. Murdoch the advisability of a prompt decision to avert a strike, and requested him to summon the men personally in his presence and speak to them if he required further time for consideration or to let them know the decision of the Managing Agents. He stated that if the Agents cannot comply with the men's demands or the men would not be satisfied with any concession the Agents would make, it would be well to let the men go peacefully so that there would be no breach of the peace and the for bread. "A kind word turneth away wrath", wrote Mr. Baptista. After despatching this letter Mr. Baptista received a reply thanking him for his letter and assuring him the matter was receiving the careful consideration of himself and Agents. Meanwhile, instead of pacifying the people, Mr. Murdoch sent for Shaik Oomer, who presented the petition to the foreman, paid him the wages due to him for 17 days, and told him to go. This was Mr. Murdoch's reply to the men's demands. This precipitated the strike, for as soon as this became known, some men who were called to work on Sunday struck work at once and the rest struck work to-day. After striking work to-day the men assembled at Sir Michael D'Lima's Oart, and requested Mr. Baptista to come and personally ascertain the views of the men. He did so. At this meeting the case of the men was fully explained. A resolution was passed enumerating the demands. These are (1) an increase of allowance for 10 to 35 per cent.; (2) an increase of batta from two to four annas per day; (3) a bonus of one month's pay; and (4) the re-instatement of Shaik Oomer. Furthermore, Mr. Baptista was by resolution authorised to negotiate for a settlement with the Dock officials. They further resolved that no man shall resume work, except upon the advice of Mr. Baptista. He was to be their sole and exclusive representative. Mr. Baptista undertook to represent their case and endeavour to arrive at a solution. But he exhorted them to behave peacefully and copy the excellent example of the millworkers. He said such peaceful behaviour would excite the sympathy of the people of Bombay on their behalf, for the people of Bombay would insist upon the officials dealing with the case in its merits and would not suffer them to starve the men into abject submission. He said such conduct on their part was calculated to raise India in the estimation of the world, and prove to the people of England the fitness of labourers of India for political franchise and Home Rule. He also asked the people to co-operate with him. One man complained to him that he was struck by an Inspector of Police; another had complained to him that he was receiving visitations of detectives. One detective actually followed one workman to my bungalow. One man received indirect threats that orders for his deportation was issued. Such things were not calculated to

(Continued on page 8.)

THE RAILWAY SETTLEMENT.

"WISE AND STATESMANLIKE."

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON FUTURE OF MANAGEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

In the speech upon the railway settlement at Cambridge Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, declared that if the men had not accepted the recent tentative agreement they would have struck the severest blow possible at the principles of collective bargaining with the Trade Unions. He pointed out that the settlement represented a permanent increase in the railwaymen's wages bill from forty-seven millions before the war to one hundred and ten millions sterling, namely, an increase of 134 per cent. notwithstanding any fall in the cost of living. This increase of sixtythree millions represented the estimated additional cost of the railwaymen's wages due to the improved rates hours and conditions of service. As the cost of living fell the railway costs would fall, which reductions, coupled with the economies effected through a unified management, should reduce the expenditure which had caused the recent increased rates.

He believed that the railways could, despite the new permanent wages bill, return to a level which would enable the trade to thrive and compete in the world's markets without undue handicap. He had been assumed by the men's leaders that the management could henceforth expect a closer co-operation from the workers. This should release the management from the consideration of unending wages disputes enabling proper attention to be given to economical and efficient management of their lines which would have a direct money result.

The wholesale competition for the same traffic was wrong and wasteful. The railways should compete in developing the districts, not in trying to filch traffic from one another. His opinion was that the day for that had gone. Nevertheless the absence of competition should not be used unduly to curtail the facilities.

Finally he said that the settlement with the men's leaders had given a permanent substantial advance in the new standard normal wage to men and also provideed an abnormal wage to meet the present and future cost of living with machinery to ensure a through investigation by the management, the workers and the users of the future questions of wages and conditions of service. It was a wise and statesmanlike settlement and if worked in the spirit and letter on both sides, would vastly improve not only the men's conditions but the efficiency of the great railway system and would allow the Government time to tackle the great problems of the future with which they were confronted in transportation, which was an interest second to none in national importance.

O'GRADY-LITVINOFF.

NEOGOTIATIONS BECOMING MORE DIFFICULT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

There are indications that negotiations between O'Grady and Litvinoff are becoming more difficult owing to the evident determination of the latter to extend the scope even to the question of external relations of the Soviet.

FRENCH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

THE BALLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

PARIS:—The Joint Parliametary secret allot in connection with Saturday's Presidential election gave:—

M. Deschanel 408 votes.
M. Clemenceau 389.
M. Poincare 16.
Jonnart 4.
Bourgeois 3.
Foch 1.

Afterwards it was announced that M. Clemenceau had withdrawn his candidature.

KARACHI-BOMBAY AIR MAIL.

THE FIRST TRIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

The mail aeroplane, which will leave Karachi at 2 p.m. on Friday afternoon, will be piloted by the Flying Officer (Lieutenant) Ballard and will also carry Flying Officer Wright as Engineer Officer and one mechanic.

It will be accompanied by a second machine piloted by Flying Officer Ivelaw-Chapman and carrying also Major Albrecht, Officer Commanding 97th Squadron R.A.F. and Mr. S. Lupton Editor Daily Gazette and one mechanic.

The route will be *via* Jugshami Mughal, Lakhpat Pera and Mandvi to Rajkot, where the night will be spent heading the next day for Surat and thence along the coast to Bombay.

BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

SENSATION IN LONDON & PARIS.

LONDON PAPERS' COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

A statement, issued in London by a high military authority dwelling on the seriousness of the Bolshevik menace in the East, has caused a sensation in London and Paris. While the English newspapers in general regard the evidence as strong that the Bolsheviks have projected world-wide campaigns of propaganda backed by the armies, others notably the "Westminster Gazette" and the "Daily News" refuse to believe that the Bolsheviks intend aggression. The former says that nothing short of a conclusive evidence that the renewal of the War in Europe and Asia is compelled by the Bolshevik ambition will secure its support of campaigns, expenditure on which will be illimitable and the end of which cannot be foreseen.

OPEN-DOOR FOR RUSSIA.

General Maurice in the "Daily News" says that the only sound policy is the open-door for Russia. Let the League of Nations investigate facts. A number of correspondents in Paris describe the French Press as most excited at the statements from London which, declare the correspondents, are not confirmed by the official British delegation or by the official circles, who believe that there is no abnormal change in the situation and the arrival of Mr. Churchill, Lord Beatty, President Wilson and Mr. Long, it is understood, relate solely to the general situation on the Continent.

The "Daily News" Paris correspondent says that one consideration at present influencing the Allies, is the danger of the Red Army largely organised and staffed by the Germans becoming an efficient military instrument able to strike the West or the East. Therefore the question for the Allies is whether they are advancing the cause of democracy by assisting the overthrow of the Soviets in order that the German militarists should take their place. The "Daily News" correspondent interprets the decision to allow a limited interchange of the products of Russia and Europe as bringing the prospect of some kind of peace with the Soviet Russia nearer.

VIEWS OF "THE TIMES."

"The Times" Paris correspondent says that the decision to reopen trade implies a notable gap in the blockade, and the consequential change in the attitude towards the Bolshevist Government will not fail to arouse a storm of criticism. The Allied statesmen argue that the absence of supplies from Russia is causing social disturbance compelling the rest of Europe to pay exorbitant prices to America for food and raw materials, and a constructive policy is necessary to counteract the Bolshevist creed of violence and destruction. "The Times", in an editorial headed "Amazing Decision", says that the assurance that no change is implied in the Allied policy towards the Soviets implies a heavy draft on credulity of the Allied peoples.

NO MORE WAR.

ALLIES' MEASURES DEFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that although tht eastern situation is disquieting, there is no truth in the suggestion that another war is contemplated. Whatever measures are decided upon will be defensive, including the probably concerted action by the Allies to protect Persia and the new republics and possibly military measures to frustrate the efforts of the Bolsheviks to effect a junction with the Turks.

LABOURITES AND SOVIETS.

MR. HENDERSON'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., Jan. 22.

Mr. Henderson has issued a letter to the Press, intimating the intention of Labourites to resist to the uttermost any policy involving war against the Soviet to which Mr. Henderson refers as "an unnecessary and reckless military adventure masquerading as war of defence."

HARDSHIPS OF RUSSIAN POPULATION,

ALLIES AGREE ON EXCHANGE OF GOODS ON BASIS OF RECIPROCITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Jan. 22.

PARIS:—The Supreme Council has decided with a view to remedying the hardships of the population in the interior of Russia to permit exchange of goods on the basis of reciprocity between the Russians and the Allies and the neutrals. Consequently they will give facilities to the Russian co-operative organisations which are in direct touch with the Russian peasantry to import clothing, medicines, agricultural machinery and other necessaries in exchange for grain, flax, etcetera of which there are surpluses in Russia.

The arrangement does not imply a change in the Allied policy towards the Soviet Government.

THE EAST AFRICAN MENACE.

(Continued from page 7.)

him. Plague, though said to be "endemic" in the country, has certainly been imported, if not originally, then on later occasions, from Bombay, and Indian quarters are almost invariably the foci of each successive outbreak. The same may be said of all dirt-born diseases. The Indian is everywhere the despair of the sanitarian; here he is a menace not only to himself, but especially to the natives of the country.

The moral depravity of the Indian is equally damaging to the African, who in his natural state is at least innocent of the worst vices of the East. The Indian is the inciter to crime as well as vice, since it is the opportunity afforded by the ever-ready Indian receiver which makes thieving easy. If the Indian were eliminated, the number of offences against property, now, high, would be reduced to manageable proportions.

The Empire is faced with a serious dilemma, which cannot be evaded. The choice lies between the vital interest of the African and the ambition of India. The presence of the Indian in this country is quite obviously inimical to the moral and physical welfare and the economic advancement of the natives. The matter is one of the highest Imperial importance, and we regard it as imperative that the Empire should definitely decide, and that without delay, whether the welfare of the African is to be subordinated in his own country to political considerations and the pretensions of the more restless elements of India.

Upon the decision as to East Africa, the future of the whole continent will largely depend, for if Indians are to be allowed to stream in at any one entrance in unlimited numbers, it will scarcely be possible to localise them indefinitely in any particular territory.

Our own view of this question is that there can be no excuse for meting out to the African treatment to which India herself would never submit.

Indians Must Be Driven Out.

On purely economic grounds, we submit that the admission of the India was a cardinal error of policy. It involved the economic stagnation of the African throughout a large tract of Africa, and the consequent retardation of progresss for the sake of what promised to be at best but a temporary convenience. In our view, the error ought gradually, but without unnecessary delay, to be rectified, by similar means to those by which the same error is being rectified in Natal.

The Railway and other Government Departments should as quickly as possible replace Indian employees by Europeans in the higher grades and Africans in the lower. Further, Asiatics who are allowed to remain in this country should be obliged to conform to same sanitary standards as Europeans as condition of their residence here. It will probably be found that this will result in a great reduction in their numbers.

The Imperial Principle which is to control the migration within the Empire of different peoples has been finally laid down by the Imperial Conference in July last in the following terms:—

> It is an inherent function of the Governments of the serval communities of the Birtish Commonwealth, including India, that each should enjoy complete control over the composition by means of restriction on immigration from any other country.
>
> It is therefore essential that a decision of policy in reference to East Africa should be come to without further delay, and that such decision shall be based upon the principle of self-determination, and shall consider only the interests of the indigenous native and Arab population and of the race responsible for their control.
>
> It is our firm conviction that the justification of our occupation of this country lies in our ability to adapt the native to our own civilisation.
>
> If we further complicate this task by continuing to expose the African to the antagonistic influence of Asittic, as distinct from European philosophy, we shall be guilty of a breach of trust."

BOMB ON A TRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 22.

On the night of the 19th January a bomb was thrown at the Up Passenger train between Trau and Pabbi near Nowshera. The bomb was apparently aimed at the engine, but it entered into a first class carriage just behind and exploded, making a large hole in the floor. The two occupants of the carriage, Mrs. Ben[illegible]lm and Miss Minus, had a miraculous escape being practically uninjured. Enquiries are proceeding.

STRIKE STILL ON.

(Continued from page 7.)

preserve peace and order, or to help the men to keep their temper in the trying ordeal before them. He therefore appealed to the Commissioner of Police openly to restrain the zeal of the men, and see that the police became no partisans in this struggle and ordeal for bread. The meeting was quite enthusiastic, and the men were resolute and answering Mr. Baptista they said they were ready for a prolonged struggle of over two months and if no settlement was then arrived they would bid a peaceful good-bye to Bombay the Beautiful, where they laboured long and hard in the interests of their employers.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF TUESDAY'S DISTURBANCES.

At the Coroner's Court on Thursday morning Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu worker named Baboo Pandu, aged twenty-eight, who was killed by stone-throwing on the 20th instant at Parel Road. It happened from the evidence that thousands of people gathered at the Parel Road that day and attacked tram cars and people who were in them and on the road with stones. The crowd dispersed when the troops and policemen came there. The deceased was seen lying near the footpath on the road by Police Constable No. 2289-D, who was then in a lorry with troops. He had injuries on the head and was shouting. He said nothing and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday. The medical evidence showed that the cause of death was fracture of the base of the skull. The jury returned a verdict of death accordingly, resulting apparently from stone-throwing by a mob on Parel Road.

THE WORKERS AND THEIR DEMANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—From the stand the mill-hand strikers have so far shown, it is quite evident that they will stick up to their attitude to the last at all risks, and one would not wonder at it, when he sees that the demands made by them are so reasonable. It is always up to the masters to look to the circumstances and realise the difficulties of their servants with open eyes, and not to wait till they are compelled to turn to-day; and the masters must know their liabilities to their servants, and their responsibility for their protection, in a better way than they are doing now. Even if this small thing is realised by the millowners from the strike, the strike will be a moral success!

The demands of the strikers so far known are only these:—(1) Increase of 85 per ent. in their wages of 1914, (2) payment of bosus already promised, and (3) 10 hours' working instead of 12. Any sane man would say that they are quite reasonable and millowners will not even be doing a charitable thing at all, by granting them! The millowners, in their heart of hearts, fully knew that the cost of living has surely increased more than double, that they themselves have raised the selling prices of their cloths to that extent, and that they for themselves have to make more than doul the expenses than before to increase the wages of their servants in that proportion would have simply been a mere duty and nothing more, and the millowners have undoubtedly failed one would say in their duty, especially when they pose themselves to be straight forward and charitable-disposed people.

Supposing the above proportion of increase is not correct, just as our Home ruler and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji Shet has come forward to explain, the strikers will fully be justified in putting their demands in the following way..

(1) Increase their wages in that proportion in which the mills have raised the selling price of their produced cloths.

(2) Further increase or decrease their wages in that proportion in which the average of dividends of 1911-14, falls to the ividends of 1915-19.

or

(1) Give the same salary as in 1914.

(2) Provide for grains and cloths at the prices of 1914, the mills suffering the loss in it, if any, as an extra wages, or Bhatta, or anywise, And

(3) Grant bonus of only 1 mosth's wages in a year, to cover the increased cost of other materials, rents, etc.

The above demands are quite fair and reasonable, and the millowners have no cause to complain; if they are really sympathies and not greedy.

If the country has to suffer for war or othe calamities, let *all suffer equally*. The millowners have no right to make the wage-earners starve, and swell their own pocket at the cost of the mill-hands' bread. It is simply sin. Let them realise their folly at least now and settle the question amicably by giving the mill-hands their fair due, and we shall all be much obliged.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. S.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was rain during the week in five districts and in the Kathiawar and Palanpur Agencies. The fall was slightly injurious to certain crops in the Agencies. Jowari crop were slightly damaged by insects in parts of the Sholapur district and rabi crops in parts of the Bijapur district. The crops were also withering in parts of the Sholapur district, but were in good condition elsewhere. The harvesting of kharif crops continues. The picking of cotton was in progress in parts of the Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Ahmedabad, Broach and Nasik districts. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition. Prices of food-grains slightly rose in eight districts and were generally steady elsewhere. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—Sind 45 to 73, Gujarat 52 to 70, Konkan 39 to 61, Deccan 52 to 73, Karnatak 72 to 81.

KATARPUR VICTIMS.

TO BE HANGED NEXT FRIDAY.

SUGGESTE. ARTAL AND FAST.

Sanyasi Vicharanand Saraswati wires from Amritsar, under date January 22:

The united and sincere wishes of the Hindus and the Mussulmans are ruthlessly being trampled underfoot because some innocent and highly respectable persons unfortunately arrested in the Katarpur Case are to hanged on Friday next. I, being a Sanyasi, recommended a general *hartal* and suspension of all work in order to express our genuine grief. Fast and prayers should be observed on Friday next. I hope true sons and daughters of India will be prompt enough to the call of this sacred duty.

PUNJAB HINDU SABHA PRAYS FOR PARDON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

At an urgent meeting of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, Raja Narendranath presiding the President was authorised to cable to the Secretary of State and wire to the Viceroy praying for pardon and mercy for the men who have been sentenced to death in the Katarpur Riot case. It is understood a deputation will shortly wait on the Viceroy to appeal for mercy to those men.

ROYAL AMNESTY.

LORD CURZON'S PART.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 22.

According to the London correspondent of "The Independent", Lord Curzon is greatly responsible for narrowness of the Royal amnesty. He writes it was well known that Mr. Montagu would have difficulty in his amnesty as Lord Curzon, who had recently become the Foreign Secretary, was not of the same way of thinking and what is more his views on Indian affairs carried more weight with the Cabinet than those of the Indian Secretary. Then came the sensational disclosures of the Punjab tragedy and it became certain that Lord Curzon's opposition must fail and amnesty would be granted. It was hoped that a general amnesty would be granted. That was not to be. Lord Curzon was too strong and too reactionary and he succeeded in whittling down the amnesty.

The correspondent further writes "Public opinion has been growing in volume against Lord Chelmsford and great exception is taken to that passage of the Royal Proclamation, which directs him to exercise in the King's name Royal Clemency to political offenders in the fullest measure which in his judgment is compatible with public safety. Most of these political offenders were imprisoned because in the Viceroy's opinion it was not compatible with public safety that they should be free and people wonder how the same Viceroy can now accord to them Royal Clemency and find that it is compatible with public safety. It should be noted that nothing definite has been announced and this grave and important decision has been left to the judgment of a Viceroy, who has so far shown no high sense of judgment and the fate of the unhappy prisoners left to the clemency of a man, who has shown no sense of clemency. The weakened policy of the Cabinet, that missed its one chance of establishing the faith of Indian people in British Justice, is condemned by all men of judgment."

VICEROY'S SPEECH AT CONFERENCE OF CHAMBERS.

AN EXERCISE IN OLYMPIAN CASUISTRY.

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital":—

Having to go to press in a hurry I was not able last week to criticise at any length the Viceroy's speech at the Conference of the Chambers of Commerce. I have since studied it in cold print and find no reason to revise my first estimate of its platitudinous banality. While Lord Chelmsford was holding forth like the Vicar of Bray a general strike of cotton mill operatives was in progress at Bombay, a sectional strike of jute mill operatives at Calcutta, and a strike of railwaymen in the Punjab, yet this is all that he could find to say about the future of Labour in India:

"I see that the question of labour is on your agenda for discussion, and it is, I think, clear that considerable changes in this field lie before us in the near future. Labour in India has hitherto been almost entirely unorganised and without leaders. Labour in India has hitherto been cheap, but it has also been as a whole greatly lacking in efficiency, with the result that the cost of production in India has not been able, in spite of the cheapness of labour, to compare favourably with the cost of production in Europe or in the United States of America. If we are to hold our own in competition with the nations of the world, we must have increased efficiency, and with this end in view, those of you who are large employers of labour will, I hope, take every step in your power to improve the conditions of the labour you employ, especially with regard to housing. Some of you, I know, have already done much in this direction and realise to the full that improved conditions of labour are as much to your personal interest as to the interest of the country at large."

Great Scott! What light! What leading! A leader writer to a second-rate evening paper could have done infinitely better.

* * * *

Lord Chelmsford could not have forgotten that there was a general strike of cotton-mill operatives in Bombay in January 1919; that the strike never spread to the railways, that substantial concessions had to be made to induce the strikers to resume work. He could not have forgotten that the threat of a strike was suspended like the sword of Damocles over the heads of employers throughout the year, for workers were convinced that they were being done out of their proper hire by capitalists who were making huge profits. In spite of these memories he found it in his heart to talk to employers of labour like an effete Sunday-school mistress. And Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industry sat at his right hand!

* * * *

I could quote at least half a dozen more paragraphs from the speech to show how perfunctory must have been His Excellency's study of the economic problems which are agitating the country. But *cui bono?* I have a shrewd suspicion that some ghost in the Department of Commerce and Industry prepared that speech as an exercise in Olympian casuistry which although terribly discredited, still has charms for the cuttle-fish class of the Higher Bureaucracy.

LATEST CABLES

WOOL PROFITEERING.

TRUSTS COMMIATEE TO PUBLISH REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 22.

A meeting of the Standing Committee on trusts to-day, passed a unanimous motion in favour of the publication of report as regards wool profiteering, but is awaiting decision of the Board of Trade in this connection. Meanwhile, owing to the threat of Labour members of the Committee to suspend work until publication, the Committee to-day, resolved that publication of any partial or revised reports would be wholly unsatisfactory and pressing for prompt publication of the report as submitted to the Board of Trade.

CONGRESS OF BRITISH CHAMBERS.

TO HOLD IN TORONTO IN SEPTR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 22.

At a quarterly meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, it was announced that the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which was postponed from 1915 would take place in Toronto on September 7th. The motion, demanding withdrawal of all Government control, was passed unanimously; also a resolution urging Government to take steps without delay to advance by every means in its power the cotton-growing in the Empire.

AERIAL MAIL OUTLOOK.

Speaking at a luncheon under the auspices of the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Holt Thomas, referring to the commercial aerial communication quoted Lord Fisher's dictum that the fleet could be sunk by torpedoes from aircraft. He asserted that this was actually proved within the last few months, when in a certain port every torpedo hit its mark and no aircraft was estimated to have been hit. The speaker emphasised that the aircraft was of primary importance, adding that from the commercial point of view if a load of 600 pounds per day of first class mail matter could be guaranteed, it could be carried to Paris at four shillings per pound, working out at just over a penny per letter or load of 800 pounds at halfpenny. The speaker was certain that Australia could be brought within five days of London, flying night and day at hundred miles an hour. Taking the cost of London to Paris at halfpenny the cost of a letter from London to Australia in four days would be about two shillings and the route would also serve France, Italy, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, etcetera. The establishment of aerial mail between Cairo and Karachi would save eight days on the Indian mail, extra postage with guaranteed load being few pence.

PRINCE OF WALES.

"DOMICILE IN EMPIRE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 22.

At the Pilgrims Dinner at Savoy Hotel, the Prince of Wales, replying to the toast, recalled his great welcome in America. The Chairman had said that he (the Prince) was domiciled in England. He would be more correct to say that he was domiciled in the British Empire. It was only a personal contact between the United States and Britain that was necessary to prevent misunderstanding between the American democracy and our own. (Applause). He believed that a personal contact between the British Empire and American Republic would solve all differences between the two peoples.

Chief Justice reading said they had had a good fortune in having the Prince as their Ambassador in America. He did not believe that any one yet thoroughly appreciated the beneficial effects of that visit. The Prince had, in a marked measure, been able to convey to America the strength and democracy of the old country. Britain and the United States had both advanced together and were both animated by the same high ideals. As long as we honestly criticised each other all was well.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd opened a Sale of Work in aid of the Girls Friendly Society at the grounds of the Cama Hospital on Thursday afternoon.

RANADE ANNIVERSARY AT SATARA.

MISSION OF MR. RANADE'S LIFE.

MR. DEVADHAR'S ADDRESS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA, Jan. 20.

Under the auspices of the Liberal Association at Satara Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society addressed in Marathi a public meeting which was held on the evening of Friday the 16th instant, in the hall of the Satara New English School Building to celebrate the anniversary of the death of Mr. Justice Mahadeva Govind Ranade. Several ladies of the Satara Branch of the Poona Seva Sadan were present. Mr. Gangadhar Gopal Nene was in the chair.

Mr. Devadhar, after thanking the promoters of the Liberal Association for the opportunity they afforded him in making his humble contribution to this year's celebration by explaining the mission of Mr. Ranade's life as he understood it, said that Mr. Ranade's name was a household word among the educated men not only in the Deccan but he had no hesitation in stating from his personal experience that it was so all over modern educated India. Mr. Ranade, who, by his eminent services to the cause of Indian progress all along the line, became a leader of great many movements, had entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of the succeeding generations of his countrymen.

"The speaker after relating how he came to know him said: "It was this mighty mind who deserved the credit of giving sane, thoughtful and progressive lead to the people of his generation in the Deccan and he thus appropriately came to be honoured as the prince of graduates and the maker of modern progressive Deccan. Even those who did not agree with his views readily recognised the pre-eminence of his position in building this school of thought which exercised most potent influence for good on the life and labours of many a young man of the present generation in Maharashtra. His was a school of self-restraint as against self-indulgence, of self-reliance as against self-deception, of self-introspection as against proneness to criticism of other's action, of self-realization as against self-delusion. Blessed was Maharashtra in getting this great leader of thought and advocate of progressive causes in this part of the country which owes their existence to his constructive, comprehensive, and far sighted genius."

To understand fully Mr. Ranade's claims to greatness the speaker said, his life must be studied in relation to the times in which he was born and the environments that moulded his character. "Let us study" said the speaker, "the setting to his pleasing picture or the background for this noble portrait." The two illuminating addresses delivered by Mr. Ranade at the meetings of the National Social Conference in dealing with the conditions of India in pre-British period—one at Lucknow in 1899 on the subject of "India a thousand years ago", and the other at Madras in 1898 on "Southern India a hundred years ago" clearly portray to our minds the India of those times that had a very distinct impression on his mind. Later on when portion after portion of India began to come under British rule as a result of either conquest or commercial policy followed by periods of either consolidation, conciliation or administrative construction and when the introduction of Western education and science as a result of British connection which, according to Mr. Ranade, was an act of divine dispensation calculated "to lift us up from the mire of our wretchedness," set in motion the process of liberalization of minds and thoughts of those that came under their beneficient influence, there was an influx of several vigorous and patriotic ideas suggesting directions for the rapid growth of the nation.

CHANGE IN SPIRIT NOT IN FORM.

He very powerfully felt, as a result of his vast reading and experience, that what India needed was a social evolution, or a radical change in spirit and not in form. He said "It is not the outward form, but the inward form, the thought and the idea which determines the outward form, that has to be changed if real reformation is desired." "The change which we should all seek is thus a change from constraint to freedom, from credulity to faith, from status to contract, from authority to reason, from unorganised to to organised life, from bigotry to toleration, from blind fatalism to a sense of human dignity. This is what I understand by social evolution, both for individuals and societies in this country." As philosophy aims at perfection, as religion aims at salvation, as education aims at harmonious development of natural gifts, so nationalism should aim at a full and all round development of the various sides of national life. Mr. Ranade did not believe in progress of either the individual or society by compartments.

He desired, the speaker emphasised, the improvement of the whole man as a necessary condition for the growth of the society. That was the key to his life and that would supply a clue to the question as to why Mr. Ranade did not favour one particular branch of human or national activity to the entire neglect of other branches of human life. He recognised the need for specialization but as was the work of direction and like a general in possession of a commanding position he was directing the national efforts into various channels. Moreover, Mr. Ranade's optimism was so robust that he believed that "there is thus no cause for despair if we only remember one great lesson of history and science, viz. that no development of the body politic is possible, unless the new heat animates all our powers and gives life and warmth to all our activities.

After saying that to him the national problem appealed very differently, Mr. Devadhar asked his audience to ponder well over the new situation in India that was ushered in by the Reforms of Mr. Montagu. New impulses were heaving the breasts of men. In the words of Mr. Ranade there was "the new social leaven stirring the aparently dormant and lifeless mass of the Indian community" and bringing about a great change in social ideas, and to remember that according to Mr. Montagu, *Government by despatch* was going to be substituted by *Government by vote.*

ACCEPT TEACHINGS OF MR. RANADE.

Before concluding, Mr. Devadhar suggested that the Liberal Association should arrange courses of readings of Mr. Ranade's speeches and then exhorted his audience and specially the young men and women who felt inclined to accept the teachings of his hero's life to understand their serious responsibility clearly in this matter and undertake definite work for the service of the notherland than which there was no more sacred duty for an enlightened citizen. He asked them not to be discouraged by the smallness of their numbers, which was quite natural in such work at the start and appealed to them to play their part boldly and concientiously as true lovers of the country unmindful of the difficulties in the way and in a spirit of faith and cheerfulness, bearing in mind the advice given by Mr. Ranade who said "The strength of numbers we cannot command, but we can command earnestness of conviction, singleness of devotion, readiness for self sacrifice in all honest workers in the cause. Even though these workers may be few in number, they will in the end succeed in overcoming opposition. We have about all to learn what it is to bear and to forbear—to bear ridicule, insults, even personal injuries at times, and forbear from returning abuse for abuse." The lecturer lastly emphasised the moral interest of this struggle for the true uplift of their countrymen. "It was not the gains," in Mr. Ranade's words, "that you make outside of you, it is not what you have, but what you yourselves become, that makes or mars a man's or a nation's destiny."

A hearty vote of thanks moved by the Chairman to the lecturer and by Mr. S. S. Parulkar the Secretary of the Association both to the lecturer and the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

MUNITION BOARD CASE.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF RULE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The rule obtained by Mr. T. R. Pratt calling on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why Mr. Partt's books which had been kept in the Court by the order of a Magistrate should not be returned to him came on for hearing this afternoon at the High Court before Justices Chaudhry and Newbould. Mr. Langford James appeared in support of the rule. The Advocate General showed cause on behalf of the Crown. The Advocate General said that the previous rule in this case was made absolute on the 7th instant. The Magistrate got that order on the evening of the 9th instant and the same night served it on Mr. Armstrong the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and there was no delay on the part of the Magistrate. On the 10th Mr. Meik, Controller, Munitions Board, made an application and the Magistrate passed an order directing Mr. Pratt to produce his books before the Court and this order was served shortly after the books had been made over to Mr. Pratt's representative. It has been stated by Mr. James that the Magistrate and Mr. Armstrong put their heads together to frustrate the order of the High Court. If Mr. Pratt believed that such statements would help him in this case, the Counsel said, he hoped that the Bench would disillusion him as quickly as possible. The Advocate General then read the affidavits of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Meik that in the conversation Mr. Meik had with Mr. Pratt Mr. Prat said if "books were taken away there would be bloodshed." Mr. Pratt did not deny it but was now saying that if such a thing had happened in any other country there would have been bloodshed. In conclusion, the Advocate General said that the matter was a serious one involving large sums of money and he hoped his Lordship would see that the Government of India were right in directing this investigation to be made and carried out up to the hilt in order that those who had been robbing the Munitions Board should be brought to the justice which they rightly deserved if they were found guilty.

Mr. James addressing said that the Advocate General had made an innuendo against Mr. Pratt to the effect that Mr. Pratt took back two of his books while they were being removed by the police. This was absolutely untrue as the books were not in possession of Mr. Pratt's agents. The farce of handing over these books to Mr. Maclean, the agent of Mr. Pratt and then serving notice on him to produce them was un-British. Referring to Mr. Meik's affidavit the counsel said that Mr. Pratt had stated that there would be bloodshed if the books were removed.

SAYS PHOSPHATE RESTORES STRENGTH AND HEALTH.

Numerous notices have appeared in the Press from time to time telling of the remarkable benefits to be derived from the regular use of *bitro-phosphate* instead of drugs and medicines. Investigation shows that pure *bitro-phosphate*, which is obtainable of any good chemist, enjoys its great popularity because of its peculiarly valuable property of quickly restoring the strength and vitality of the depleted nervous system. Neurasthenia, nervousness, sleeplessness and physical and mental weakness are almost invariably due to a starved nervous system. This condition can only be corrected by supplying to the nerve centres the necessary phosphoric food elements, the lack of which has caused all the trouble. For this purpose specialists almost invariably prescribe taking with each meal a tasteless 5-grain tablet of *bitro-phosphate*, which while being inexpensive, is undoubtedly the most remarkable nerve food and restorative of health and strength known to medical science.

NEW COMPANIES AND ABSENCE OF EXPERTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The more we scrutinize the floatation of new companies and the formation of Board of Directors, the more clearly we find the following:—

(1) In Bombay the tendency appears to be more initiative and stereotyped; in Bengal, it is more original and varied.

(2) Here we find Insurance Companies, Woollen Mills, Oil Mills springing up in keen rivalry; there we notice Shipping Companies, Banks, Tanneries, Glass, Brass and Bolts and Nuts Factories started, which do not appear to be overlapping.

(3) Further, the percentage of exclusively Indian Boards is greater in Bombay, that of Europeans is larger in Calcutta; whilst the proportion of Joint Boards of Europeans and Indians is decidedly greater in Calcutta.

(4) Then again the numerical strength of European Boards is three to four, of the Indian Boards, it is seven to ten.

(5) The European Boards have European Attorneys, Auditors and Bankers, whilst the Indian Boards seem to prefer Indian Attorneys, Indian Bankers and European Auditors.

(6) Furthermore, the majority of the Directors are drawn from a narrow circle of Commercial Magnates, whose names invariably appear in one or the other of the Board of new Companies.

(7) But what is most conspicuous by its absence is the name of recognised and qualified expert, who should be responsible for the starting and supervising of new industries in the country.

(8) And worse still, the present day prospectus seldom gives any figures from an expert, which can form the basis of correct calculation and serve as a fair forecast of the prospects of the new business. It is the absence of experts that makes us apprehensive as to the future of our new companies.

For, Sir, it is the experts who are the originators, organizers and directors of new industries; and it is under their guidance, that industries can grow and prosper. We cannot forget the lessons of the past.

(1) We had several Swadeshi Shipping Companies, but they failed one after another, for lack of expert advice and sound management.

(2) We had Swadeshi Banks, many of which collapsed for the same reason.

(3) We tried mining operations in Goa and withdrew on the same score.

(4) We started shipbuilding recently and sustained losses on the same ground.

(5) In the past, we have not encouraged experts, in the present we feel their dearth.

What we are most concerned about at present is:

(a) That no obstacle should be placed in the path of India's Industrial Regeneration.

(b) At the same time the middle class investors should in no way be duped.

To achieve that end even partly, all Public Limited Companies should be made to publish in their Prospectus a report of their expert in connection with the business of the new company, which would serve as a guide to investors for the purchase of shares and to shareholders for comparing and contrasting it with the actual working of the business as embodied in the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company.

If investors and shareholders insist on having expert report, they will be able to exercise healthy control over the management.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

December 19.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

VILLAGE OF NAIKACH COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

Inspite of assertions to the contrary of leading Tochi Maliks very little effort is being made by the various sections of the Tochi Vazirs to bring in the outstanding portions of their fine and security rifles or to enforce the surrender of deserters' rifles. The tribe still appears to be doubtful of our ability to enforce the full compliance of the Peace Terms. As is not unusual with the Frontier tribes they prefer to cling to almost any wild rumour rather than face unwelcome facts.

Mashuds:—As the Mashuds in addition to opposing our move to Sora Roga on the 18th instant continue to snipe and attack our Picquets they have been informed that there will be no cession of hostilities or any further dealings with them until they surrender their fine and security rifles in full. The laskars now opposing us have dwindled to 800 to 1000 men, most of the Mashuds and Wazirs having returned home for the time being with the dead and wounded. The enemy casualties on the 17th and 18th instant are said to total 35. As a punishment for the mutilation of one of our dead, the Village of Naikach where the body was found was completely destroyed on the 19th instant. On the 20th instant there was some sniping on the line of communications between Jandila and Kotkai. The Shingis, a section of the Dahlolzai Mashuds have brought in 10 security rifles.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CLERK INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LIMITED.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION. APPLICATION ALLOWED.

M. K. Swamirao ..... (Liquidator.)

vs.

J. J. Valentine.

(Before Justices Shah and Crump.)

This was an application to set aside the order passed by Mr. Percival, District Judge of Poona, who confirmed the order passed by the Subordinate Judg of Poona.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following judgment of Justice Shah:—

The plaintiff in this case obtained an exparte decree against the defendant on the 27th November 1915. On the 25th March an application for seting aside the decree was made by the defendant. The plaintiff had applied for execution and he executed the decree on the 17th April 1916. On the 1st July the exparte decree was set aside upon certain terms as to costs and thereafter the suit was transferred from the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona to the Haveli Court. On the 10th August 1916, the defendant applied for the restoration of the property which the plaintiff had recovered in execution. This application was made to the Court of the First Class. Sub-Judge at Poona. The Joint Sub-Judge who disposed of the application was of opinion that the application ought to have been made to the Haveli Court and that his Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the application.

The defendant appealed to the District Court and the learned District Judge held that Section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure Code under which the application was made for restitution had no application to the present case and expressed his opinion that it was open to the defendant to apply to the Haveli court. In th eresult he dismissed the appeal.

The defendant has appealed to this Cou It is urged on his behalf that this application is within the scope of section 144 and that in any event it is open to him to make the application under section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It is not clear on the terms of section 144 that such an application would be within the scope of the section. It is quite clear in my opinion that the defendant who applied for the restitution is enabled to have the properly restored to him when the decree under which the plaintiff got possession of it has been set aside. If not under section 144 of the Code of Civil Procedure under section 47 he can make the application for getting back the property; and in my opinion the present application which purports to have been made under section 144 could be treated as an application relating to the execution of this decree. It is a matter not of any practical importance whether it falls under section 144 or section 47 of the Code of Civil Procedure The appellant is entitled to the restitution of this property

I also feel clear that the Court which originally passed the decree had jurisdiction to entertain this application and that the application was properly made to that Court.

I would accordingly set aside the orders of the Lower Courts and send back this application to the Court of First instance to be disposed of according to law. Costs up date to be costs in the application.

Mr. V. N. Nadkerni appeared for the Liquidator.

Mr. J. G Rele appeared for the respondent.

RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION

Soni Vithaldas Kahandas

vs.

Jamietram Manecklal and anr.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justices Heaton and Kajiji).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. T. Baker, District Judge of Surat.

The facts of the case are fully given in the following referring judgment:—

"The plaintiff sued to obtain a deed of conveyance of the plaint house from the 2nd defendant by right of pre-emption. The parties are all members of one family a pedigree of which is set out at p. 5. The 1st defendant was the owner of houses Z and Y, and the second defendant was the owner of house X, and the plaintiff bought house W, from Thakordas the first cousin of the first and second defendants. Then the first defendant bought house X, from the 2nd defendant. The plaintiff claimed that he had a right to obtain a deed of conveyance of this house by pre-emption. The parties come from Bulsar and I think it is too late now to dispute the ruling in Gordhandas Girdharbhai vs. Prankor, Bombay, High Court, Report ch. C. J. P. 263 in which it was held that by local custom the Hindus of Gujarat have adopted the Mahomedan law of pre-emption. This case was considered in a case which came from Kaira, viz., Bhatt Dayabhai Motiram vs. Pandya Chunilal Kishordas I. H. R. 38. Bombay, P. 183, where Mr Justice Beaman and myself declared to extend the decision in Gordhandas vs Prankor 6 Bom. H. C. Rep. (A. C. J) P 263 beyond the limits of Surat and Broach. It is admitted then that if the Hindu inhabitants of Bulsar can be said to have adopted the Mahomedan Law of pre-emption the plaintiff in this case has a right to pre-empt But supposing the second defendant had sold his house to a stranger then the first defendant would also have a right to preempt. The plaintiff's case is based on the assumption that if defendant 2. sold his house to defendant, and not to a stranger he the plaintiff alone had a right to pre-empt. Therefore he claimed the whole house, against that the first defendant claimed that he certainly had a right to preempt, which was equal to that of the plaintiff but that as he bought the house the plaintiff's right to preempt was excluded.

The Trial Court dismissed the suit on the ground that the plaintiff had not satisfactorily proved that he had performed the proper ceremonies without undue delay. This decision was reversed in appeal, and the learned District Judge directed that the first defendant should pass a sale deed to the plaintiff of half the house X, on payment of Rs. 912-8-0. The learned Judge referred to two conflicting rulings on the point whether the plaintiff was entitled to preempt in the circumstances of the case. We have considered those rulings, viz.,—Lalla now but Lal, vs. Lalla Jewanlal Lal I. L. R. 4 Cal. P 831 which supports the appellant and the other Amir Hasan vs. Rahim Baksh I. H. R. 19 All. P. 466 which is in favour of the respondent and it seems to me from the latter decision which considers all the texts on the points certainly that the great preponderance of textual authority is in favour of the respondent. We therefore think that the judgment of the learned District Judge was right and the appeal fails and must be dismissed with costs. The cross objections dismissed with costs. 26th November 1919.

Since this case was argued and before the judgment was signed we have been referred to the case of Gokaldas Motiram vs Partap Kabhai 18 Bom. L. Rep. p 693 in which the Court has taken a different view to that which we have expressed. we think therefore the best course would be to have the case reargued before a Bench of three Judges"

The case was therefore referred to the Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Heaton and Kajiji and it was argued before them yesterday.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships saw no reason why the decision which was come to on the first occasion should not be confirmed. In 18 Bom. L. R. the learned Judges had considered the conflict between the case in 6 Cal. p. 831 and 19 All 466 and they considered that it was safer to follow the ruling which commended itself to the Calcutta Full Bench. It was admitted that parties in the present case come from Balsar where Hanafi School of Mohamedan Law prevailed. It must be admitted that according to the Hanafi School of Law the neighbour had equal right to preempt. It must follow from that the plaintiff must succeed unless their Lordships were prepared to decide the case not according to Hanafi Law but according to some other principle. It was suggested that they must apply Mohamedan Law where it was in accordance with the principle of Justice equity and good conscience. Admitting that there was nothing to the principle of justice equity and good conscience in allowing the neighbours equal rights of pre-emption. More inconvenience resulting from the application of the Hanafi law was not sufficient ground to change their Lordships' views.

Mr. Mirza with Mr. S. N Thakore appeared for the appellant

Mr. F. Tavabji with Mr. H. V Divalia appeared for the first respondent:

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

AN EJECTMENT SUIT DISMISSED.

(Before the Fourth Judge).

In the Small Causes Court to-day, the learned Acting 4th Judge, Mr. R. K. Dadachanji gave judgment in a suit brought by one Vallabhdas Jamnadas landlord of certain buildings known as Mowji Premji's Wadi and Narottam Narandas Wadi against Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas for ejectment of a stable occupied by him and belonging to the said Vallabhdas Jamnadas. The facts of the case were that the plaintiff demanded heavy rent from the defendant which the latter refused to pay. The defendant therefore brought this ejectment suit on the excuse that his stable was required for his own private use and occupation as the building in which the stables occupied by himself were situated, was to be demolished as it was alleged that it was in a dangerous condition. The plaintiff, however, admitted that he had got other space where he could accommodate himself and that he had not asked other tenants to vacate. On these facts the learned Judge dismissed the suit of the plaintiff with costs.

Mr Carce of Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Sethna appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. Carce Solicitors with Mr. Suntoke and Mr. H. Vasawada, Advocate appeared for the defendant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF JANUARY, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1649-18—Mirza M and M, Laxman Gowraji Nakhwa v Ramji Antone Nakhwa, Smetham B and Co, Part heard.

N.B.—Judges meeting at 5-10 p.m.

CHAMBER BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 23RD OF JANUARY 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court, No. 46.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL (IN CHAMBERS.)

3477-19—Unwalla P and P, Sha Raichand Vardha and Co v Rustom B Banaji.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS LIST A (ATTORASEYS).

SUMMONS IN COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1810-19—Mer K and Co, Chunilal Chhaganlal a firm v Soni Jetharam Lallooobhai and anr.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES.

3551-19—Dharamsi and Co, Kamraj Gajaji & Co v Karsandas Pitamber, Hiralal Th and Co, J O 4-12-19.

1765-18—Captain and V, Jetha Shankar Jethabhai a firm v Lakhmidas Bhimji a firm, M B Chothia, 5-1-20.

1956-19—Pandia and Co, S S Merchant and Co v P Desai and Co, Mulji and Th, 8-1-20.

2436-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Kissondas Goculdas a firm v S Shivram Mangalji and ors, Bhimji and Co, 13-1-20.

20-19—Tyabji D and Co, Ramlal Buxi a firm v Bhaichand Surchand a firm, Khandwalla and Co, 13-1-20.

632-16—Vachha and Co, Kallianji Laxmandas a firm v Madhavji Laxmandas and ors, 13-1-20.

Admiralty 2-118—Craigie B and C. Mulji Jaitha and Co a firm v The Steam Ship Shinko Maru, Wadia G and Co, 20-1-20.

Re Indian Co's Act 1913—Little and Co, In Re The India Culture and Development Work Ltd v Shavaksha Cawasji Dinshaw, Parties concerned. For hearing adjudication of Debts and claim of the Creditors.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1428-19—Matubhai J and M, Bejnath Harnandrai and ors a firm v Messrs Sadasukh Gambhirchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co, Part heard.

1532-19—Mehta D and L, Narandas Raghunathdas a firm v, Narandas Kakubhai & co. a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1653-19—Mehta D and L Esmail Mahomed and Sons a firm v. Kishordas Hurjivandas Matubhai J and M.

1467-19—Metha D and L Gordhandas Kalyanji v Kedarnath Bhagwandas a firm Duhash and Co.

493-19—Edgelow G W and Co. Messrs. Mirzamal Motilal a firm v. Moorji Naran Raghavaya N and Co.

738-19—Mulla and M Messrs. Kotraya Maiah Balrajaya a firm v. Messrs. Vishram Dhanji a firm anr Payne and Co. Ardeshir H D and Co.

1343-19—N C Dalal Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v. Narandas Anandilal a firm Khandvalla and Co.

882-19—Bhimji and Co. R D Motisha and Co. a firm v. Nagotamdas Hargowandas a firm Khandvalla and Co. Shamrao M and H.

1133-19—Mehta D and L H M Syed and Co. a firm v. Kanurchand Devkaran a firm Craigie B and C.

1381-19—M B Chothia Aga Haji Mehdi Isphani v F S M Kazrani & Sons a firm.

412-19—Jamshedji R & D Talsiram Jagatram a firm v. Nanadans Bhukhdas a firm Malvi M R and Co.

742-19—Raghavaya N & Co Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. James Finlay and Co. Ld. Crawford B and Co.

1780-19—Mehta D and L Ramji Deokaran a firm v. Narandas Dayabhai a firm Raghavaya N and C.

93-19—Shamrao M and L R Bhaichandbhai and Co. a firm v. Madhavdas Liladhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1053-19—Motichand and D Chunilal Mulchand and anr v. Dwarkadas Chotalal a firm Mehta D and L.

278-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Messrs. Shamaldas Manilal a firm v. Messrs. Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

1182-19—Mehta D and L Kantilal Choonilal a firm v. Gulabchand Amritlal a firm Bhimji and Co.

1231-19—Bhai K and G Haridas Tricumdas a firm v. Narotam Motichand a firm Motichand and D.

558-19—Raghavava N and Co. Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v. Messrs. Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm Ardeshir H D and Co.

1380-19—Vachha and Co. Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

N.B.—Judges meeting at 5-10 p.m.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

3681-19—Bhai K and Gir, Dr. Tribhowandas Chaturbhuj and anr v Gambhirdas Pranjiwandas and ors, Ard H D & Co, Bhai K and Gir.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

82-18—Dastur and Co, Dhunji Dharsey and ors v Ratanchand Davachand and ors, Daph F and D, Moti and Devi, Amar and Mangaldas, Part heard.

LAND ACQUISITION REFERENCE.

L A R 1-19—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v. Jehangir Homonji Petit, Merwanji K & Co., Little and Co

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

785-18—Kanga & S. Motimal Hotchand Ahiya v E H Elias and anr, Mulla and M. Soonderdas & Co.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELEMINARY ISSUE.

1560-19—Edg G W and Co, Dayanath Narayandas v Narayen Govind Mutha, Bhimji and Co as per J Order 20-10-19.

SHORT CAUSES.

3045-19—Dastur and Co., Shamji Govindji v. Bhavanji Govindji, N C Dalal.

2498-19—Unwalla P & P, Ranchoddas Narrotamdas a firm v. Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla & Co.

2976-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kissandas Gokuldas a firm v Ramlal Biyani, Ard H D and Co.

3098-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Baldevdas Jamnadas v Jamnadas Jadowji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

2759-19—Dubash and Co, Burjorji Manecksji Wadia v Motilal Amritlal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

2898-19—Moti and Devi, Laxmichand Panachand v Vithaldas Gigabhai, Rust and Gin.

3115-19—Purmanand and Club, Girdharlal Motilal and anr v Sha Chunilal Karsandas a firm, B. V Gokhale.

3236-19—Tyabji D and Co, Tejpal Narney v Pragji Ludha a firm, Ragh N and Co.

2680-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kanaylal Lakhmichand and ors v Ramrattandas Kanaiyalal a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1380-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Kanji Dewji and Co. a firm v. Messrs. Mohun and Co. a firm Payne and Co.

N.B.—Judges meeting at 5-10 p.m.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

2014-19—Mulji and Th, Maganlal Venilal v Nagindas Laloobhai Kara a firm, Bhai K and G, Part heard.

1011-19—Mehta and M, Mawraj Ramnagat a firm v Jugilal Sheoraj a firm.

613-19—Sadasiv and G, Mahadeo Raghuji Jambooker v Shamsunder Haribhai Jambuker and ors, M V Gokhale, Jamsetji R and D.

653-18—Dubash and Co, Lumraj Bhuraji a firm v Ocharlal Manecklal a firm Edgelow G W and Co.

1252-16—Payne and Co, Chunilal Padamchand and anr v Sagarmal Dalichand and ors, Mulla and M.

728-19—Smetham B and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v Dhunji Jeychand and Co a firm.

329-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Ramchandra Maguir and anr, Purmanand and Cl.

332-17—Bhai K and G, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sidalingappa Kochappa Tambke and ors, Payne and Co.

1348-19—Amin and D, Isabaldas Khimchand v Dalsukh Manchachand and anr. Payne and Co, Jehangir and S.

1293-19—Mehta D and L, Ambalal Nathalal Vyas and ors v Girdharlal Nanalal and ors, Daphtary F and D, Pandia and Co, Mehta D and L.

N.B.—Judges meeting at 5-10 p.m.

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1920

Times of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.903	inches
Temperature of Air	78.9	Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	7 .6	,,
Dew Point	66.8	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.679	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	0.0	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9	,,
Minimum do.	72 0	,,
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, WNW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind	172 Miles	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time		Depth on Sill
	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thu	22	m	0	1	28 10	22	m 6	5	18 4
Fri.	23	m	0	30	29 0	23	m 6	37	17 11
			0	32a	26 11		6	24a	16 0
Sat.	24	m	1	0	28 11	24	m 7	10	17 8
			1	1us	26 11		6	58a	16 6
Sun.	25	m	1	31	28 8	25	m 7	44	17 6
			1	49a	26 8		7	34a	17 4
Mon.	26	m	2	3	28 2	26	m 8	21	17 6
			2	32	26 3		8	14a	16 4
Tues	27	m	2	59	27 7	27	m 9	6	17 6
			3	25a	25 9		9	2a	19 6
Wed	28	m	3	22	26 10	28	m 10	2	17 7
			4	3 a	25 4		10	5a	20 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 22 (Thursday)	Sunrise.	7h. 15m	Sunset	6h	25m.
,, 23 (Friday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h	26m.
,, 24 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h	27m.
,, 25 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h.	27m.
,, 26 (Monday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h.	28m.
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h.	29m.
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 15m	,,	6h.	29m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	34-9m a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	33-6m a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h.	56-9m a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9h.	8-0m p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd January 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports a light shower. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded, Day temperature is below normal in the north Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the east and are lightly clouded in the west. Night temperature is lower than usual throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in Sind and at Bikaner. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi; night temperature is above the average at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is above normal in Kathiawar; night temperature is above the average in Kathiawar and south Gujarat, but is in defect in Cutch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Raipur. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the west of the division; night temperature is in defect at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is generally below normal; night temperature is below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Cloud has spread over the whole of north-west India under the influence of the disturbance from the west, but no appreciable rain is recorded. Weather appears slightly unsettled off the Madras coast.

Local rainfall is likely in the Punjab and on the Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 21st January 1920.

The only rain reported is an inch at Hyderabad Deccan. The western disturbance is crossing the north-west frontier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 22nd JAN. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade		Humidity	Rainfall		
	Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	8 hrs	Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	
Do. (21st)	59.9	50.9	73	..	4.67	—2.12
Jask	74.5	60.0	95	0.12	4.73	+2.62
Do ( )	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	
Muskat	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	
Do ( )	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	69	49.3	81	..	1.62	+1.07
Rawalpindi	57.9	40.0	60	..	2.56	—0.2
Lahore	64.4	43.2	85	0.01	1.60	+0.40
Hissar	71.2	41.9	76	..	1.27	+0.42
Ambala	70.0	42.0	87	..	2.28	+0.17
Delhi	68.3	48.9	73	..	1.03	—0.07
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	71.7	46.0	72	..	0.69	—0.08
Mainpuri	73.5	42.	82	..	0.64	—0.44
Jhansi	75.0	43.2	76	..	0.68	—0.12
Cawnpore	74.2	44.3	96	..	0.10	—0.95
Allahabad	75.1	43.7	72	..	0.65	—1.10
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	74.5	51.4	56	..	0.39	+0.02
Karachi	80.1	58.7	41	..	0.23	—0.30
Ajmer	72.0	43.9	77	..	2.10	+1.38
Jaipur	73.5	47.2	59	..	1.96	+1.31
Kotah	76.3	49.6	58	..	1.77	+1.22
Mount Abu	66.6	51.8	47	..	0.63	+0.16
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
WEST—						
Bhuj	81.0	48.7	56	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	82.7	65.5	66	..	0.53	+0.43
Veraval	84.9	65.6	64	..	0.51	+0.17
Rajkot	87.8	51.6	53	..	2.05	+1.79
Bhavnagar Para	81.2	57.2	66	..	3.54	+3.27
Surat	85.6	62.1	60	..	3.78	+3.50
Ahmedabad	87.1	51.1	52	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	86.6	54.6	43	..	0.03	—0 18
Neemuch	76.6	45.8	57	..	3.07	+2 60
Indore	77.6	48.1	55	..	4.89	+4.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	75.7	47.9	56	..	1.06	—0.31
Saugor	74.0	49.8	44	..	0.69	—0.74
Hoangabad	77.7	51.8	47	..	3.68	+2.44
Khandwa	80.2	55.5	63	..	6.60	+5.58
Akola	82.	54.3	75	..	1.71	+0.28
Amraoti	80.0	57.7	86	..	2.41	+1.49
Nagpur	80.5	55.3	43	..	0.88	—0.74
Chanda	82.1	61.0	83	..	1.07	—0.15
Raipur	80.8	51.4	53	..	0	—0.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	72.7	53	..	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	92 9	71.8	34	..	0.73	—0.14
Marmugoa	85.0	72.1	65	..	3.90	+2.70
Karwar	90.5	67.9	72	..	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DACCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	52.6	67	..	1.82	+0.88
Ahmednagar	.. ..	.. ..	..	..	..	
Poona	81.7	51.2	98	..	2.53	+1.42
Sholapur	82.6	58.7	57	..	2.79	+1.28
Bijapur	81.6	57.7	57	..	2.49	+1 29
Belgaum	79.6	53.7	57	..	2.48	+0 58
Aurangabad	78.1	55.1	49	..	3.14	+1.95
Nizamabad(Indur)	81.8	52.7	67	..	1.57	+1.02
Hyderabd	76.6	56.2	61	..	8.91	+7.82
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.8	69.1	51	..	9.31	+5.79
Calicut	86.1	69.2	72	..	18.28	+12.99
Cochin	90.4	69.1	59	..	19.59	11.23
Colombo	88.2	72.9	90	..	20.38	—0.34
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	83.1	65 2	71	..	10.58	+4.28
Bellary	85.5	61.5	67	..	6.31	+4.06
Cuddapah	95.6	62.5	74	..	9.63	+4.90
Madras	84.	68.9	90	0.02	26.46	+6.88
Bangalore	79 5	55.5	73	..	7.01	+3.71
Coimbatore	84.7	63.6	75	..	6.48	+1.59
Trichinopoly	89 5	70.3	70	..	21.96	+13.74
Negapatam	82 0	69.2	90	..	53.45	+34.36

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd January, 1920, was 30.193 inches. The temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 134 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it com-

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.0404%
,, 6 ,, ,, Rs. 97-8-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·1282%
,, 9 ,, ,, Rs. 96-6-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·0151%
,, 12 ,, ,, Rs. 95-0-0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills; to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

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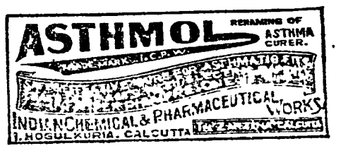

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22.

Mr. E. L. Price, Consular Agent for France at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 1st December 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for six months from the 1st March 1920.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Manekbai Chunilal Patel to do duty temporarily as Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Mr. Panachand Jaychand Mehta retired, till Captain G. P. Murphy assumes charge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Deputy Assistant Political Agent for a period of three months on Rs. 250 per mensem, and to appoint Mr Manilal B. Mehta to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Mr. Manekbai Chunilal Patel.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. D. R. Norman Assistant Judge at Belgaum, with the appellate jurisdiction described in section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. L. Coutinho, Assistant Judge, Dharwar, to hold enquiries into Municipal Election cases generally in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, on leave or pending further orders:—Mr. Frank Oliveira to act as Second Presidency Magistrate; Mr. Ghulam Hussain Rahmatullah Khairaz to act as Third Presidency Magistrate; Mr. Bapu Nana Athavale to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate; Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroze Dastur, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Additional Presidency Magistrate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges:—

Mr. S. A. Aranha, Subordinate Judge at Bail-Hongal, to act as Joint Subordinate Judge, Gokak, and to do duty as Joint Subordinate Judge at Belgaum; Mr. Shesbgiri Manjunath Kalkini, Subordinate Judge at Athni, to act as Joint Subordinate Judge at Belgaum; Mr Vasudeo Vankatesh Pandit, Subordinate Judge at Belgaum, to be Subordinate at Athni; Mr. Bhimrao Shrinivas Khembhavi, Joint Subordinate Judge at Gokak, to be Subordinate Judge at Bail-Hongal vice Mr. Aranha.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ganesh Lakshman Dhekne, on determination of his temporary appointment at Dhulia, to do duty as Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat, displacing Mr. Ranchandra Raoji Sane.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J. W. Bennett, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., on return from leave is to be Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and ex officio Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, LL.B., is to act as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and ex officio Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations from 29th December 1919 till relieved by Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S.

Mr Jagannath Raoji Dhurandhar, LL.B., is to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, vice Mr. S. G. Kharkar.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Krishnaji Balvant Pradhan to act as Fourth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

Mr. T. F. Maine, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay, has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

The Governor in Council has been pleased—(a) to create with effect from 1st November 1919 a temporary appointment of Deputy Director of Industries on Rs 1,750 per mensem for a period of six months and to appoint Mr. G H Thiselton Dyer, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., Mechanical Engineer to Government, to hold it, (b) to create a temporary appointment of Industrial Engineer in charge of the Central District on Rs. 1,000 per mensem for a period of six months and to appoint Mr. A. T. Gosford, Executive Engineer, to hold it with effect from the date of his return to duty from leave and (c) to extend by six months the period of the temporary appointment of Mechanical Engineer in the Department of Industries sanctioned in Government Notification No. 5881, dated 10th June 1919, and held by Mr. F. E. Bharucha.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Vasudev Narayan Hasabnis to be Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests vice Mr. Bajibhai Jhadavbhai Patel, L.C.E., retired.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to act as Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Excise and Reporter General of External Commerce, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, from the date he takes over charge from the Honourable Mr. E L. Sale, I. C. S., till relieved by Mr. R. E Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S:

The following appointments are made with effect from the 10th January 1920:—

Engineer-Lieutenant-Commander G. Hull, R. I. M., to be Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bombay substantive pro tem.

Engineer-Lieutenant T. Kerr, D.S.O., R I. M., Second Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, to be Third Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to that Government substantive pro tem.

The Reverend C. B. G. Collier, Chaplain of St. Mary's Poona, is appointed to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, on return of the Reverend H. L. Arnold from leave.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vcie Mr. Anandshankar Bapubhai Dhruva, seconded, pending further orders:—

Mr. Ashwathama Balacharya Gajendragadkar to be Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay, on Rs. 350 per mensem.

Mr. Maganlal Gangabai Shastri to be Lecturer in Sanskrit, Karnatak College, Dharwar, on Rs. 200 per mensem vice Mr. A. B. Gajendragadkar.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hormasji Munchershah Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, till the 1st June 1920 vice Mr. Hormasji Sorabji Captain, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Pitamberdas Lavji Thacker, LL.B., to act as Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr. K. McI. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E C S Maddock, M.D., B Ch. (Edin), D.T. M. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Cantab), F.R.C.S. (E), I.M.S., on reversion to civil employment, to be Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Assistant Surgeon Phiroozshah Pestanji Balsara, L.M. & S., on relief, to do duty as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar.

The services of the Honourable Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for being deputed as President of the Special Commission, Egypt, with effect from the 29th January 1920.

Mr H. O. B. Shoubridge, M.Inst.C.E., Acting Chief Engineer in Sind and Secretary, Indus River Commission, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice the Honourable Mr F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E., proceeding on deputation to Egypt.

Mr V M Griffiths, Acting Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer in Sind and Secretary, Indus River Commission, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

Pending the arrival of Mr Shoubridge, Mr. E. M. Press, Acting Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department in addition to his own duties.

THE HOUSING BROBLEM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I crave the indulgence of a corner of your paper for this communications?

I do not propose to enter into the academic discussion of apportioning blame amongst all those who are jointly and severally responsible for the present housing conditions of the city. The deficiency of house accommodation is admitted all round. It has to be removed—and removed with all possible speed. The pertinent question is what is to be done? As you are aware, prices of building matehial have gone up and do not promise to come down. Labour is getting down. Labour is getting dearer and insufficient and is likely to be more so as time passes. The large housing schemes contemplated by Government and other public bodies will take time to fructify. In the meanwhile pressure on the available accommodation will continue to increase and rents will go up in spite of difficulties. The remedy obviously lies in the provision of cheap sanitary buildings in numbers sufficient to meet the growing demands of the city. To this end what is required, in my humble opinion, is a policy of sympathy with and encouragement of the construction of cheap semi-permanent buildings on lands now vacant. Were it made generally known that on certain specified conditions such construction will be allowed by the authorities there seems every probability of a number of new houses coming up rapidly. The essential conditions would be:—

(1) No inflamable material is to be used.
(2) Height, open space, means of access and sanitary provisions are to be duly adhered to.
(3). The building is to be put up within a stated period of months not years.
(4) Not more than 8½ per cent, gross on the cost of construction is to be charged as rent.

As you are aware the Municipality charges a certain percentage of the cost of new buildings for water used for building purposes, this payment to the Municipality will be a general index of the amount spent on construction; so that the question of valuation need not be considered a very difficult one to solve.

When sufficient permanent buildings are available which will, probably be ten years hence, these semi-permanent structures will automatically go out as people will have natural preference for the new permanent buildings.—Yours, etc.

R. M. CHONKAR,

A Health Exhibition is to be held in Calcutta in March next. It will be so arranged as to give visitors a liberal education in the prevention of Disease. Expert lectures will will be delivered to explain the exhibits to the visitors.

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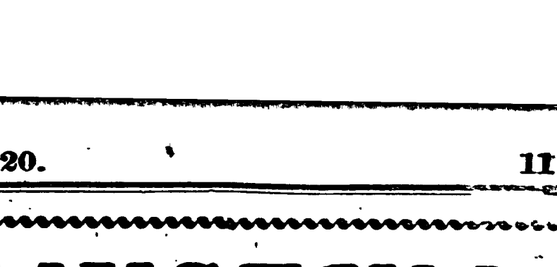

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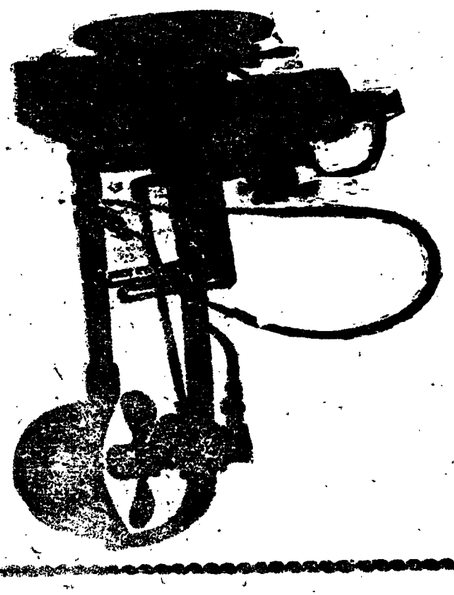

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